

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS (WHITE) Feb 1 **FILE**

SUBJECT SILVER MASTER

FILE NO. 21

VOLUME NO. _____

SERIALS

468- 490 White

Office Memorandum • UNIT • GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. LAND

SUBJECT: N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R.

DATE: January 29, 1946

52668

You will recall that the informant in this case, Elizabeth Merrill Bentley, is the Secretary of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in New York City, an agency which handles the forwarding of food and clothing packages to the Soviet Union. Recently, she and Louis Gardansky, the head of World Tourists, Incorporated, the parent organization of U. S. Service and Shipping, were interviewed by Nelson Frank, a reporter for the New York World Telegram, concerning the package forwarding business. Bentley immediately reported this interview to Earl Browder, who told her that she need not worry, and also to the attorneys for the corporation, who likewise told her that she need have no fears about any publicity.

At 12:00 noon January 29, 1946, the New York Office advised that World Telegram for this date carried a front page story under the by line of Nelson Frank, with the following headlines: "Russian Tariff on Relief Food Curbs U. S. Aid - Charges Multiply Costs of Packages 75% to 40%."

The article relates generally that tariff on food and clothing packages sent to the USSR is so high that the addressees in the Soviet Union cannot afford to receive them since a \$2.50 package costs at least \$12.00 in duties and charges, while a \$7.20 package costs at least \$25.00 in duties and charges. The article continues by saying that World Tourists, which was organized in 1927 by Communists in the U. S., can collect these charges from the sender and does so. It is indicated, however, that only a few groups can prepay charges. The article further indicates that the American Society for Russian Relief is now staging a drive for twenty-five million dollars, and the general tone of the article would be calculated to raise in one's mind the desirability of contributing to the American Society for Russian Relief when the Soviet Government is receiving such a tremendous income from the duties on packages which are being sent to Soviet residents by well-wishers in this country.

The New York Office advised that our informant was not mentioned in the article, nor was U. S. Service and Shipping.

ACTION:

The New York Office was instructed to forward immediately to the Bureau copies of this item.

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-56402-46

19 FEB 15 1946

What a racket this is!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/88 BY SP6 BJS

39 FEB 18 1946

3042 PWS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

February 1946

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/28/63

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

52667

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE -R

Dear Sir:

It will be recalled that on November 17, 1945 \$2,000.00 in United States currency was delivered by Confidential Informant GREGORY to Agents of the New York Office. This money, according to the informant, was delivered to her by ANATOLE GRUMOV. This currency was immediately placed in a safety deposit box at the Park Row Branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company and is presently maintained there.

In view of the fact that all of the substantial amounts of currency and valuables obtained through the operations of ~~double agents~~ in the New York area have been delivered to the Chief Clerk's Office of the Bureau, advice is requested as to whether this money should also be forwarded to the Chief Clerk's Office or maintained in the safety deposit box in New York pending the final disposition of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

TGS:bpd
65-14603

ALL FIELD AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) ON
DATE 8/3/83

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
194

165-56402-469
F B I
30 FEB 12 1946

5-284

RECORDED

56-118-9000-10000
JAN 20 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

52856
JAN 20 1946

Re 14
The Bureau is making your letter dated February 1, 1946, requesting delivery to your office of the disposition of \$2,000 in United States currency with serial number 60000.

There are instructions to maintain this currency in the safety deposit box pending the completion of the investigation in this case. As a result, a decision will be made as to the final disposition of this currency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/83 BY 516 BY

2/2/98 3042AUBP

Tolson	
E. A. Tamm	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Quinn	
Nease	
Tele. Rm.	
Mr. Holloman	

FEB 1 1946 P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

56-118-9000-10000

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

DAF
REVIEW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT
CODE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. FEBRUARY 11, 1946

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

52665

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R.
SUGGEST AS SOON AS FEASIBLE ALL INFORMATION SECURED FROM GREGORY SINCE
NOVEMBER THIRTY, FORTY-FIVE, DATE OF LAST SIGNED STATEMENT BE INCORPORATED
IN A SUPPLEMENTARY SIGNED STATEMENT. THIS CONSIDERED STRONGLY DESIRABLE
TO PROTECT BOTH BUREAU AND GREGORY IN FUTURE HANDLING OF INSTANT CASE.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/28/88 BY SP6 BJA
2/2/88 3042 PUP/AS

RECORDED

165-36402-470

FEB 12 1946

VOID COMMUNICATION

Class
A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Nease
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
THREE EIGHTH AVENUE

FEB 11 1946

76 FEB 20 1946

VIA

9:57 P M

Per

[Signature]

Classified by SP5
Declassify on: OADR
51251

SP5
W. A. J.
1/30

65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1946

TELETYPE

J. F. Nickerson

30 5-25 P

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/MS 52664
ON 2/2/80

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. CONFIDENTIAL
*Mr. Herman Eddlesberg 1232
dis. committed
17-81
called me
Wash. Post
and
24699-3
mother
1302*

SOURCE ADVISED THAT ONE HERMAN EDDLESBERG, PHONETIC, CONTACTED HARRY MAGDOFF ON JANUARY TWENTYEIGHTH AND SAID HE WAS SCHEDULED TO GIVE A TALK ENTITLED QUOTE RUSSIA IN WORLD ~~WORLD~~ TRADE UNQUOTE AT ROLLINS COLLEGE IN FLORIDA AND WAS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING MATERIAL. ~~WORLD~~ MAGDOFF WANTED TO KNOW IF THE TALK WAS QUOTE FOR THE SENATOR UNQUOTE, MEANING PROBABLY SENATOR PEPPER. MAGDOFF STATED THAT KAPPY, PROBABLY IRVING KAPLAN, HAD PREPARED DATA ON RUSSIA AND SUGGESTED THAT HERMAN GET IN TOUCH WITH KAPPY. MAGDOFF STATED THAT ED FITZGERALD HAD ALSO WORKED ON KAPLAN'S SUMMARY. EDDLESBERG SAID HE HAD CONTACTED FITZGERALD WHO DENIED WORKING ON KAPLAN'S SUMMARY. HERMAN SAID FITZGERALD HAD REFERRED HIM ~~WORLD~~ TO MAGDOFF. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT PROBABLY FRANK JOE, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN INSTANT CASE, MAY ALSO HAVE A COPY OF ~~WORLD~~ KAPLAN'S SUMMARY. HERMAN SAID HE HAD ACCUSED KAPLAN OF PUTTING PRESSURE ON ANGELL BY LETTING ~~WORLD~~ EVERYONE IN TOWN READ HIS REPORT. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT JOSEPH GREGG DOES NOT INTEND TO LEAVE FOR NEW YORK CITY TONIGHT. GREGG WILL BE PLACED UNDER SURVEILLANCE TOMMORROW MORNING IN AN EFFORT TO PLACE HIM ON TRAIN FOR NYC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/28/88 BY SP6 *hja*

HOTTEL

INDEXED 65-56402-471

CONFIDENTIAL

WA WFO R 2 WA
53 WFO R 3 NY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

62

CONFIDENTIAL 52663

TO BE CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMANT ADVISED [REDACTED] DATE ONE BOB

~~WILSON~~ ~~OR~~ ~~THE~~

PHONIC, CONTACTED HEL

~~WILSON~~ ~~OR~~ ~~THE~~

ADVISING HE WAS IN FROM CALIFORNIA AND HAD SPOKEN WITH HEL

WHO ADVISED THE SILVERMASTERS WERE VISITING LAMBS THIS EVENING. BOB

REQUESTED [REDACTED] HELLEN AND GREGG TO MEET WITH THE LAMBS AT THE HOME

OF BOB SMITH. BOB STATED HE CAME YESTERDAY FOR A CONVENTION AND

WOULD ONLY BE HERE TODAY. HE WAS A BUSINESS IN LOS ANGELES.

ASCERTAINED FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT SUBJECT [REDACTED]

b1

END PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

(c)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-472 page 3

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

HEL:BCW

WFO 100-16,541 - ROBERT TALBERT MILLER, III

Mr. EGAN:

This case is listed as one of the important cases in the Washington Field Division. A review of this file reflects that in November, 1945, the Bureau advised the Washington Field Office that this individual has been definitely named as an espionage agent of the Soviets and that every effort should be made to obtain legal evidence of his espionage activities. The file fails to reflect that any action has been taken in this matter. The last report was dated November 13, 1945.

Mr. HOTTEL:

Due to the shortage of personnel this matter has not received attention. A report will be submitted to the Bureau at an early date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/28/83 BY SP6 bja

2/2/88

3042 PWJ/1/88

Inspection at
Washington Field Office
Inspector J. S. Egan
February 4 to February 15, 1946

65-56403 -
NOT RECORDED

51 MAR 26 1946

30

SECRET

65-56402-473

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

5/25/43

February 1, 1948

Classified by 4915
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 4915
Declassify on: BADR
1/14/85 845

Classified by
Declassify on: PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SECRETIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED 2-12-86
Personally delivered 2/4/46

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witta Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

After the departure of Gaik Ovakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY 3022 PWT/JS
ON 2/14/86

31

SECRET

individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1948, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Sablin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1948, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with

[REDACTED]

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be secured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions. (U) (S)

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, subject at hand. (U) (S)

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

DAF:AJB

SECRET
SECRET

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~~SECRET~~

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~SP7 MAC/NTC~~

~~2-12-86~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

~~SECRET~~

3042 ANT/JS
7/12/88

1-13-86

Classified by SP7 MAC/NTC

Declassify on: OADR

per Release 74-1330
sent 150

Original Charges

Background of Harry Dexter White

Collateral Information Available Prior to
November, 1945

Results of Investigation Since November, 1945

Primary Contacts and Collaborators

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and
Helen Witte Silvermaster, His Wife
William Ludwig Ullmann
Schleser Adler
Sonia Steinman Gold
Harold Glasser
Irving Kaplan
William Henry Taylor
Abraham George Silverman
Donald River Wheeler

#1

#2

#5

#9

#20

#20

#22

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#24

#24

#25

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#27

Classified by SP5 BJS
Declassify on: OADR

5/25/83

Classified by 413
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification indefinite

~~SECRET~~

February 1, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Classified by SP6 BJA
Declassify on: 6/14/83

3042 PWT/JS

The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth.

ORIGINAL CHARGES

Through a confidential source, the activities of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. At that time, this source was in direct contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann, all of whom for several years have resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Both Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann were then and are now, employees of the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster is unemployed.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, the source learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. The source in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silvermaster or Ullmann, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, the source states that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by the source but on occasions this source had the opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken therefrom, verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1943, and who was then secretary of World Tourists, Inc., a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. The source in this matter states that material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channelled through Goles to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 28 Fifty-third Street, New York City. Weinstein in turn passed the material to a Russian contact who in turn channelled the information to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. It can logically be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, U.S.S.R. via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency, reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch. (u)

Subsequent to the death of Goles, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ulmann originating with White, was traced by this source through an unknown individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, U.S.S.R. in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, U.S.S.R. on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted prior to his departure, is now held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. (u)

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., the source commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ulmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonya Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail hereinafter. The source also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters. (u)

Following the death of Jacob M. Goles, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged. (u)

The source recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for

~~SECRET~~

delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The source does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by the source that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle, which found their way into White's office. The exact date of the employment of Mrs. Gold with the United States Treasury Department is not readily available; however, it is significant to note that she has been employed for a considerable period as secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave during the fall of 1945 and was expected to return to her employment shortly after January 1, 1946. (u)

This source also reported the existence of another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perle. The information gathered from the Perle group was channelled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group. This is true both before and subsequent to the death of Golos on November 27, 1943. Victor Perle as late as October, 1945, was a statistician in the War Production Board. (u)

The source relates that because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perle group, another individual, namely, Harold Glasser, appeared in the picture. Glasser for a period in 1944, according to the source, was outside the United States in some capacity for the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States probably in the early fall of 1944, and thereafter was employed in the United States Treasury Department. It is contended by the source that Glasser was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information. (u)

The above summary of information is complete as it concerns the material known to this source regarding White. (u)

BACKGROUND OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE~~SECRET~~

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemore, Bethesda, Maryland. (u)

During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Forces Orphan Asylum for the period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years. (u)

In June, 1934, Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic analyst from June 20 to October 4, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934, he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934 to October 1, 1936. (u)

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1936 to March 25, 1938, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1941. He assumed his present position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1941. (u)

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Reciprocity Information, which Committee has been active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1943 on a trip to Italy and North Africa. (u)

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944, he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II. (u)

Current Biography also states that Harry Dexter White is the man behind (former) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary

~~SECRET~~

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proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944. (u)

According to Current Biography, Anne Terry White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books. They have two children. (u)

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).
 French International Accounts.
 Ohlin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).
 The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 197 to 210). (u)

COLLATERAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War. (u)

Through the estranged wife of one of the individuals reportedly serving as a source of information for Soviet Intelligence, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman,

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it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman was also prominently mentioned by the source of information on White as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government. Some of the material which Silverman delivered to the Silvermasters reportedly came from White. Silverman apparently was one of the main collectors of information from various officials in the United States Government and which in considerable volume, he delivered to the Silvermasters for photographing and transmittal to the Russians. This photographic work as stated hereinbefore, was done in the basement of the Silvermasters' home. William Ludwig Ulmann, who maintains mutual residence with the Silvermasters, did the actual work of photographing after training himself specially for this purpose. (u)

Through a highly confidential source, it has been learned that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In January, 1945, "The Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America - CIO, reported that Local No. 11, the main United States Treasury building, had met with White, the new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement. It should be noted that the United Federal Workers of America - CIO is reported to have been strongly infiltrated by Communist elements and to follow and expedite the policies of the Communist Party whenever possible. (u)

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Souslog of the CIO Maritime Committee, made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington, was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman

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mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Harry Bridges is the head. (u)

During February, 1945, White served as a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City, Mexico. According to press releases, his primary interest in attendance at this Conference was to act as an advisor on the methods of preventing Axis leaders from caching funds in "safe haven." (u)

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him \$1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage. (u)

In October, 1945, it was learned through reliable sources that functionaries of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting White to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization whose objectives are to propagandize the Soviet Union is reliably reported by many sources to be completely under Communist control. Its functionaries who are responsible for its policies and the issuing of such invitations include known members of the Communist Party, numerous apologists for the Soviet Union and suspected Soviet agents. (u)

Indubious? During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia," who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical," leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury, White might not remain in his position. (u)

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Carr, who works with Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Carr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him. (u)

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Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of Service, an employee of the Department of State indicted in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. Friedman is in fact the individual that Roth and Jaffe were discussing above as to whether he would lose his position in the Treasury Department in the event of the resignation of Secretary Morgenthau.

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amersasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case.

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SINCE NOVEMBER, 1945

Investigation of White since November, 1945, has been conducted with the primary objective of proving or disproving the original charges enumerated hereinbefore. It should be realized that to prove these charges at this time when they relate to activities occurring in 1942 and 1943 is practically impossible. Certain conclusions, however, may be made possible by establishing that White is in fact acquainted with the Silvermasters, Wilmar and other individuals who, according to the source of this information, were serving a parallel of Soviet espionage assiduously during this period. Weight may also possibly be given to the establishment of facts concerning situations prevailing at the present time, such as the presence of a photographic laboratory existing in the basement of the Silvermaster home. It will be noted hereinafter there appears to be a close inter-relationship between White and the other individuals mentioned prominently as active in furthering interests of Russia. An attempt will be made not only to cover the activities of White directly with others named by the primary source of information in this matter, but to also show that White has other contacts which would tend to establish a pattern not in disagreement with the charges at hand. (u)

Through investigation it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee For Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act. (u)

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albermarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this

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Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter. (u)

On November 28, 1945, White, during the evening, visited the residence of Drew Pearson, the well-known columnist, at 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C. He spent the evening at this address and departed in the company of several individuals who were guests for the evening. (u)

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City for the purpose of having certain dental work done and to make certain contacts. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters. (u)

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee For Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years. (u)

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey. (u)

In early 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Dr. Wolfson was as of that time a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name A. Wilson Street. Further reports allege that Dr. Wolfson has held Communist Party meetings at his office, and that he has contributed financially to the Party and to various Communist front organizations which he is well able to do with his declared earnings of \$21,000 per annum. (u)

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On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter to write a protest to Lansburgh's Department Store concerning their refusal to serve colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers. Further information is available that the name of Mrs. Anne White appears on an official list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an organization alleged to be a Communist front. (u) (X)

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinbefore. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternate in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other. (u) (X)

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N.W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss. Alger Hiss, for some time, has held a high position with the Department of State and was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organizations held in San Francisco, California, in 1945. He recently attended the UNO Conference in London, England, and he still holds his position with the Department of State. (u) (X)

Reference is made to the Perle group mentioned under the original charges set out hereinbefore. The same confidential source reported Hiss as working for a parallel of Soviet espionage, the details of which she could not furnish. However, it was pointed out that Harold Glasser, who had formerly submitted his information through Perle to Jacob M. Golos and his successors, later worked under the guidance of Hiss, who subsequently placed Glasser and others working under his supervision in direct contact with the Russians. As the matter was related, Hiss appeared to be a very influential element in the Soviet espionage network operating from within the United States Government. (u) (X)

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945. (u) (X)

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On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Halperin is an employee of the Office of Strategic Services assigned to the Library of Congress since October 2, 1941. As of January, 1945, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services, which Section has now been transferred to the Department of State. According to the confidential source making the original charges set out hereinbefore, Halperin was formerly a professor of Romance Languages at Oklahoma University. He was a member of the Communist Party, according to this source, during his stay in Oklahoma and on arrival in Washington, D. C., made contacts to re-establish himself with the Communists. In the latter part of 1942, he was placed in direct relationship with a Soviet espionage courier who secured from him information which was passed through Jacob M. Golos and his successors to the Soviet Government. (u) (y)

On December 24, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. White on a purely personal matter. On December 15, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was also in contact with Mrs. White, at which time the former learned that White was ill. (u) The purpose of the relationships existing between the Whites and the Silvermasters enumerated hereinbefore definitely proves a close affiliation and establishes that part of the allegations made hereinbefore concerning the acquaintanceship between these two families. (u) (y)

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As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address. (u)

It has been determined that Coe resided in Toronto, Canada, from 1934 to 1939. Exact details of his employment since the latter date have not yet been revealed by inquiries. (u)

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin at which time Frank Coe and his wife were also guests. (u)

Information has recently been developed from the source responsible for the original charges herein that Frank Coe was also one of the minor individuals who was supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government. The reports which Coe made came to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter, since during the pertinent period that is up to the fall of 1944 Coe was in Latin America. It was the opinion of this source that Coe also sent information to Harry White and gave White material while he, Coe, was in the United States which eventually found its way to the Silvermasters. The nature of the material made available through Coe is not known but he was considered a minor figure. In view of Coe's employment with the Foreign Economic Administration, it may well be that he was with that organization in Latin America and necessarily had to make his reports by mail either through White or direct to the Silvermasters. (u)

Mention was made hereinbefore of contacts between White and Lee Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, Washington, D. C. At the outset it should be noted that Pressman has held his position since 1935. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period. Pressman, according to confidential sources, was listed in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and on the mailing list of the Washington Book Shop. His wife, Sophia Pressman, according to these same sources, was listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the American Peace Mobilization and was serving as Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy when it disbanded in 1940. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been reported from substantial sources as being under strong dominance of the Communist Party. (u)

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Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO. At or about this same time it was also learned from a confidential source that Lee Pressman had sponsored a number of workers of the Ingersoll Ship Company, Battle, Montana, for membership in the Communist Party. (u) (X)

From a previous Communist Party member of some prominence who ceased his activities in 1937, information was received concerning organizations of the Communist Party in the United States Government, Washington, D. C. This organization was organized as an underground group and headed by Harold Ware who established underground headquarters in Washington. This source states definitely that one of the converts of this group was Lee Pressman, then employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and who later went with the CIO on direct advice of the Communist Party inasmuch as it was considered important for him to be John L. Lewis' right-hand man. (u) (X)

It was further ascertained that Pressman on December 14, 1939, was at the Cook County, Communist Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, waiting to see Morris Child, a well-known Communist Party functionary. On January 5, 1940, Pressman attended a meeting of the Illinois Communist functionaries at Communist Party Headquarters. (u) (X)

On March 22, 1944, through a confidential source it was determined that Pressman conferred with Roy Hudson, National Committee member of the Communist Party, in the latter's private room several times during the National CIO Convention held in Philadelphia in November, 1943. From another source in corroboration of this statement it was reported that Pressman is a member of the Communist Party and he received instructions at the CIO convention in Philadelphia from Roy Hudson and followed these instructions implicitly. (u) (X)

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening. (u) (X)

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's (u) (X)

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question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwellenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwellenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwellenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwellenbach, got back to see the President. (u)

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwellenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations between the CIO and strikes then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter. (u)

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information that the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicate that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (u)

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless (u)

because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. (u)

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. (u)

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel it doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union's demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. (u)

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Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. (X)(u) (y)

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1945, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman. (X)(u) (y)

(u) [With further reference to Colonel Bernard Bernstein, it was developed that he was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at \$10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 18, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. (u)

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day. (u)

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of UNRRA and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States now on assignment in Germany, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see Former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. (u)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Bismiller to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallizing support on the liberal fight. He made reference to they (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressmen like Bismiller would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and organizations of that type are going to give them support. (u)

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative. (u)

White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, and specifically contacted him on January 1, 1946, expressing appreciation for the salute which had been paid to him in Drew Pearson's column that morning. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known. (u)

As an example of the tenor of the attitude prevailing in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends" called close friends believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things. (u)

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PRIMARY CONTACTS AND COLLABORATORS

As will be seen in the results of investigation since November, 1945, set out hereinbefore, considerable information is set forth concerning the persons with whom White has been in contact. In those instances where his contacts are not in substantiation of the original charges set forth hereinbefore, a brief statement was made concerning the identity of the individual involved. However, in those instances where White has been in contact with persons directly related to the original charges, very little, if any, further identification was made incidental to the summary of the investigation. It was thought more desirable to treat each of these persons separately. (u)

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife.

The confidential source supplying the original charges set out hereinbefore has advised that in August, 1941, Jacob W. Golos made arrangements for a courier to collect information from the Silvermasters for delivery to him and thence to the Soviet Government. It became increasingly more obvious that although the fiction was first used that this material was going to Earl Browder, that both the Silvermasters and Ullman were aware of its ultimate destination, namely, the Soviet Government. Silvermaster was at that time employed in the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed, and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. (u)

Previous to these arrangements for a courier between the Silvermasters and Golos, it was quite obvious that Golos himself had collected the material being gathered. It was through the Silvermasters that Ullman was successful, with the aid of White, in securing his position in the United States Treasury Department. (u)

Silvermaster, according to the informant, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. His early life was spent in China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age when he migrated to the United States. He attended a university in the State of California and later taught in an educational institution in that state. The informant reports that during the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934, when Earl Browder, former Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, was being sought by vigilantes, he was hidden in the Silvermaster home. Previous acquaintance of Silvermaster with Browder up to that time is not known. Silvermaster first came to Washington, D. C., in about 1935, whereupon he secured employment with the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1942, he went to the Board of Economic Warfare; in 1944, the United States Treasury Department where he now holds the position of Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Relocation Board. This source definitely states that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White. (u)

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Mrs. Silvermaster was also born in Russia and spent her younger years in China, where she had a son by a previous marriage. She was subsequently divorced in this country, whereupon she married her present husband. (u)

Prior to the establishment of the courier system, when Golos was collecting the information in Washington himself, the source states the material was delivered to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakinian, a known Soviet agent who was allowed to depart from this country after having been indicted as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Verbal instructions were delivered to the Silvermasters and Ullman by the courier which received the information gathered by them. By the fall of 1942, original documents were being received by Ullman and the Silvermasters secured from Government files to which they had access. It was at this time that Ullman provided himself with a 35 millimeter camera and became proficient in document photography. Many other details and contacts were reported concerning the Silvermasters; however, they had no direct relationship to White other than to establish the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage had a wide coverage. (u)

In substantiation of the above statements made by the confidential source, it will be noted that Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1926. He attended the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Stanford University, Santa Clara, California, and the University of California, Berkeley, California. It was further determined that in general the life history of Silvermaster as related by the original source is substantially accurate. Silvermaster has been reported as a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both of which were declared subversive organizations under the provisions of the Hatch Act by the Attorney General. There are references to Silvermaster as early as 1922 as a young Communist of the University District in Seattle, Washington. In the interim between then and 1935 when he entered upon Government employment, there are some other references to alleged radical activities and particularly allegations that he associated with known Communists. One report states that in 1935, Silvermaster contacted Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California, and because of his associations it was concluded that he was an active radical. Silvermaster has a long record of reported associations with known Communists. He has been described as a protege of Professor Robert Alexander Brady, head Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration and a reported member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Further, Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with individuals other than those named herein who are strongly suspected of Soviet espionage. (u)

Mrs. Silvermaster was born in White Russia and after the Russian Revolution went to China where she married. After proceeding to the United States, exact date not known, she divorced her first husband and married Silvermaster in 1928 or 1929. There is little information concerning her background; however, this much does substantiate what the original source

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had to say in this regard. Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, according to the confidential source. At the same time the source indicated that her husband represented the OGPU (now the NKVD) in the United States. All of these organizations cited have been reported on numerous occasions by a considerable number of people to be Communist dominated and controlled. She was also listed in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, League of Womens Shoppers, and known to have attended functions of the Womens Committee with the Friends of Spanish Democracy, all allegedly Communist front groups. (u)

William Ludvig Ullmann

William Ludvig Ullmann, according to the original source, and as has been related hereinbefore, lives at the residence of the Silvermasters. He participated very closely with the Silvermasters in gathering material which passed through Jacob W. Golos to the Soviet Government. According to the source, Ullmann originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri. He later resided in New York City and finally procured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D. C. After making the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family, who recognized his potentialities, they facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. Besides the gathering of information, he did much of the photographing and processing of the material precedent to delivery to the courier which brought it into the hands of Golos. In the fall of 1942, the source states that Ullmann's induction into the United States Army became imminent and there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of the service would seem most advantageous. The Navy and the Marine Corps were dismissed since they concluded both branches were anti-Semitic. Realizing that Ullmann could not meet the physical requirements directly, it was decided that he should wait until he was drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. This in fact was done, according to the informant, and Ullmann entered the Army as a private. Subsequently, he was promoted to a non-commissioned officer and later recommended for the Officer Candidate School. He was accepted and received his commission. Silvermaster was most anxious for Ullmann to be assigned to the Pentagon Building, and it was through Abraham George Silverman that this assignment was actually effected. Silverman during this period was a civilian employee of the War Department assigned to the United States Army Air Forces and stationed in the Pentagon Building. Both he and Ullmann made available voluminous material from records which came into their possession as a result of their employment. (u)

By investigation, it was determined that Ullmann was born on August 14, 1908, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended elementary school in that state; received his college education from Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard University. He resided in New York in 1934 and 1935. The latter year, however, he came to Washington, D. C., and secured his first position with the United States Government with the

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NRA Consumers Advisory Board at a salary of \$2,000 a year. It was also learned through the Local Draft Board where Ullmann registered under Selective Service that he received a communication dated November 9, 1940, over the signature of Harry Dexter White, Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department, requesting the deferment of Ullmann. Ullmann finally entered upon service with the United States Army on April 16, 1943, and was separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major in the Army Air Forces. He was assigned to the Pentagon Building, Room #4-K120. On return to civilian life, Ullmann again entered upon his employment with the United States Treasury Department. It is interesting to note that Ullmann is assigned to the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, that Division being headed by White. (u)

Schlomer Adler

Schlomer Adler, more commonly known as Sol Adler, according to the original source of information, advised that during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, his name arose in connection with this Soviet network. Letters were seen in the Silvermaster home written by Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., He, at that time, was the Treasury Department representative in China and the letters observed were of an official character. Presumably, they came into the possession of the Silvermasters through White. The Silvermasters characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would have liked to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Adler was described as a dues paying member of the Communist Party. (u)

Investigation determined that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909 at Leeds, England. His length of employment with the Treasury Department is not known; however, on July 10, 1945, that Department requested his Local Draft Board to permit him to leave the country and travel to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This request was granted. It was also determined that Adler is a naturalized American citizen and received his final papers in September, 1940. Adler previously had served at the American Embassy in Chungking, China, as a representative of the Treasury Department as early as 1941. In 1931, information was received from a confidential source, who in the past has been reliable, to the effect that Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had been sending weekly reports to the Communist Party. He was further described as definitely a Communist and a close contact of Alexander Stevens. It was suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and utilizing Adler's information in this connection. (u)

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SONIE STEINMAN GOLD

According to the original source of information in this matter, White's position was considered most valuable by Silvermaster because of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom this particular Soviet espionage group desired to have assigned there. Among those so assigned was Sonie Steinman Gold. It was sometime in the fall of 1943, that the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate obtaining information from his office. The name of Sonie Gold was secured from one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and through arrangements with White, she secured a position in the Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, she obtained documents from his office which she copied and later delivered the notes to Helen Silvermaster. (u)

Further, the source states that in the spring of 1944, Bela Gold also known as Bill Gold, the husband of Sonie Gold, also appeared in this Soviet network. Gold had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and based on conversations overheard between the Silvermasters and Ulmann, it was determined that he was supplying this group with what they considered excellent information regarding the internal situation in the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold was considered to have done an excellent job in this regard by both Silvermaster and Ulmann and they discussed at one time the possibility of supplying him with a camera in order that he might do his own photographing at home. (u)

As related hereinbefore, investigation determined that Sonie Gold is in fact employed in the United States Treasury Department as a secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave and may still be; however, on December 27, 1945, it is known that she was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster in connection with a luncheon engagement. (u)

Bela Gold was born on January 30, 1915 at Goleosvar, Hungary. He is a United States citizen either by naturalization or derivation and married Sonie Gold on July 5, 1938. He attended New York University and Columbia University. As of April 16, 1945, a request for deferment was made to the Local Draft Board of Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold at that time held the position of advisor on Foreign Development Policy at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Gold, through investigation, was determined to be in contact with Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly, who is active in the administration of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. (u)

HAROLD GLASSER

As it was indicated hereinbefore, the source of the original information in this case mentioned another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perle of which Harold Glasser was a member. When this group first came to the attention of this source in early 1944, Glasser was outside the United States

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in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department but he returned in the early fall of that year. Subsequent to that time he was stationed at the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. where he was thought to have been an assistant to White or at least rather closely associated with him. Glasser, however, was transferred from the Perlo group to administration by Alger Hiss of the State Department, who was also, according to the informant, supplying information to Soviet Intelligence. (u)

Investigation determined that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. According to Selective Service records, he is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate superior is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He attended the University of Chicago and Harvard University. He in fact resided outside the United States, part of the time in Ecuador, as is reflected by a permit in the Selective Service records, issued on January 7, 1943. His first residence abroad appears to have been in Ecuador; however, a passport was issued to him on February 1, 1943, for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt where he was to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. Further, on February 12, 1944, it was indicated that he was travelling abroad to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy on business for the United States Treasury Department concerning the problems on foreign exchange in the countries enumerated. It is known that he was back in the United States in the fall of 1944. Glasser has been described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party and has been associated with many individuals against whom the same charge is made. (u)

IRVING KAPLAN

According to the source of the original information, it is stated that Irving Kaplan was employed with the War Production Board and was giving information which he obtained through his agency to Abraham George Silverman. It was through Silverman that it was learned that the material from Kaplan channelled through Silverman, was actually being received by Silverman for passing along to Gales and thence to the Soviet Government. Kaplan was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. When last heard of by the source, he was employed with the Foreign Economic Administration. (u)

Irving Kaplan was born on September 23, 1900, in Zdzenciel, Poland. He attended the City College of New York and Columbia University. He was naturalized in New York City on December 18, 1911. In the summer of 1945, he was designated as a representative of the Treasury Department to proceed to Germany and there was assigned to the civilian group. He was requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. One of his references on the application for employment was Abraham George Silverman, mentioned hereinbefore. (u)

Further in the investigation, it was found that the wife of Irving Kaplan, Dorothy Kaplan, had been in contact with the wife of Abraham George Silverman, Mrs. Helen Silverman and is acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ulmann. During these contacts it was apparent that she was bringing (u)

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pressure through Ulmann and Silverman to have her husband released from the Army in Europe in order that he might return to his position in the Treasury Department. Irving Kaplan communicated with his wife to the effect that she should contact Frank Coe and advise him that no confirming cable concerning his release had been received as yet but that a person named Nixon had cabled Colonel Bernard Bernstein and White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters pending. All of these individuals have been mentioned hereinbefore. Subsequent to the receipt of this cable, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ulmann and told him that she had been in contact with Frank Coe about the time scheduled for her husband's release. He indicated to her that nothing further could be done since the Treasury Department had already requested the War Department for Kaplan's return to the United States immediately. Mrs. Kaplan was advised by Frank Coe to cable her husband that they were doing everything possible to effect his early return to the United States. It will be noted that all of the names figuring in these transactions are of those mentioned as prominently concerned in the Soviet espionage group discussed hereinbefore.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

It will be recalled as cited hereinbefore that the original source of information charges that White was considered of extreme value to the instant underground Soviet group because of his ability to place individuals in particular positions in the Treasury Department. Mentioned particularly in this category was William Henry Taylor. This individual first came to the attention of the source in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. It is alleged that after securing his position with the Treasury Department with the assistance of White, he was sent as their representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal with the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Portugal, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition, he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. This report eventually reached the hands of the Russians.

Taylor was born in British Columbia on March 30, 1906. He was appointed to the position of principal economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research on January 3, 1941. This is the division headed by White. He resigned his position on May 21, 1941 to accept an appointment as an alternate American representative of the recently created China Stabilization Board and proceeded to Chungking, China, on official business. He was reinstated in the Division of Monetary Research on September 15, 1942 as principal economic analyst.

In May, 1944, the Department of State granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London, England. In connection with another investigation, White on interview advised that Taylor had handled many important assignments

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for the Treasury Department, including a visit to North Africa on official business shortly after the Invasion and London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. As of June, 1945, he could be reached in care of the American Embassy at London, England. (u)

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

According to the original source, Abraham George Silverman, a graduate of Harvard University, came to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's to accept employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. The circumstances of his acquaintanceship with the Silvermasters and Ullmann were not known to the source although during the pertinent period, Silverman was accepted on a very friendly basis in the Silvermaster home. After he was assigned to the Pentagon Building in 1942 or 1943, as a Civilian Specialist, he began bringing documents to the Silvermasters' home. (u)

During this same period, the source learned that White was also supplying information consisting of documents received in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. These documents were made available to Silvermaster either by Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. Silverman also collected information from other individuals which ultimately was passed on through instant channels to the Soviet Government. Both Ullmann and Silverman while assigned to the Pentagon Building were obtaining and photographing data including aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and completion of the B-29, scheduled date of D-Day, directives issued by General Marshall, and other vital information. Both Silverman and Ullmann were assigned to the United States Airforce and had access to this type of information. (u)

Investigation disclosed that Silverman was born at Przasnysz, Poland, on February 2, 1900. He graduated from Harvard University with a Ph.D. Degree and holds another degree from Leland Stanford University. He was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Materiel Division, Army Airforces, from March 26, 1942 until August 18, 1945, when he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government in Washington, D. C. He is known to have been in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Mrs. Silvermaster, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and others mentioned hereinbefore. (u)

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

According to the original source, Donald N. Wheeler was an element of the Perle Group mentioned hereinbefore, who during the pertinent period, namely in 1944, was employed on the Editorial Board of the Research Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. The material which he submitted was stated to be of considerable value. He submitted material which included

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"ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world, some of which were marked "Secret" and "Confidential." (u)

The source states that Wheeler is a native born American, a graduate of Yale University and had in the past been a student at Cambridge or Oxford specializing in Economics. He was described as a full-paying member of the Communist Party. Wheeler is apparently an American who attended Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. He also was an instructor at Yale University subsequently entering upon employment in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, as a junior economic analyst in April, 1939. In May, 1940, he was detailed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. His immediate supervisor while with the Treasury Department was Harry White, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In September, 1942, Wheeler was employed in the Office of Strategic Services. (u)

While in attendance at Yale University, Wheeler was friendly with David Hedley, who is now a Communist Party member in San Francisco, California. He is described by the individuals who knew him to have fostered Communist fronts while in Connecticut attending the University and supported such institutions as the Spanish Aid Committee. On one occasion, according to a confidential source, Wheeler and his wife are known to have attended a Communist Party meeting in New Haven, Connecticut. He was active as an organizer for the Spanish Loyalist cause; is a member of the Washington Book Shop; Washington Committee for Democratic Action; and other alleged Communist front organizations. (u)

Victor Parle in the recent past has been in contact with Donald Wheeler and other individuals associated with suspected Soviet agents, have been seen in company with the Wheelers. (u)

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URGENT

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	

Mr. Nease
Vice-Chair
Steve Klau
1250

TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED

THIS INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

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56 FEB 19 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Whitson

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CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

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FEB. TEN ISHBE~~X~~LEE CONTACTED MARY~~X~~WHEELER INVITING THE WHEELERS TO DINNER SATURDAY ~~WEEK~~ NIGHT. INVITATION ACCEPTED. THE TWO ~~WOMEN~~ WOMEN DISCUSSED DUNCANS NEW CONNECTION WITH THE CHINESE PURCHASING COMMISSION ~~WOMEN~~ CLIENTS OF THE FIRM TOMMIE CORCORAN. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANT ADVISED MRS. MAGDOFF DISCUSSED RUMORS CONCERNING AUTHORIZATION OF RISE IN PRICES AND SUGGESTED ALL CHARIMEN TO THEIR LEAGUE DIRECT TELEGRAMS TO THE PRESIDENT TO ~~HOLD~~ HOLD THE LINE AND PREVENT INFLATION. SHE ALSO SUGGESTED THE GROUPS SEND WIRES TO SENATOR MCMAHON ENDORSING HIS BILL ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL. MRS. MAGDOFF ALSO HAD CONVERSATION WITH ONE PEARL DISCUSSING THREE ECONOMIC ADVISERS TO BE APPOINTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE AT FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ANNUM. PEARL THOUGHT MAGDOFF SHOULD APPLY FOR ONE OF THESE POSITIONS. ~~HOWEVER~~ HOWEVER, BEATTIE STATED HARRY RECENTLY RECEIVED A PROMOTION AND IS NOT INTERESTED. SHE STATED HARRY WOULD NOT ~~DO~~ DO THE MAGAZINE AND MORE, BUT WOULD WORK ON SOMETHING IMPORTANT WHICH SHE COULD NOT DISCUSS AT THE PRESENT. ~~ON~~ ON FEB. NINE LAST, ROBERT MILLER CONTACTED HALPERIN, INDICATING THEY WOULD VISIT THE HALPERINS IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON ON FEB. TEN. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISES JOAN~~X~~REDMONT INDICATED HER RELATIVES WANTED BERNIE AND HER IN NEW YORK FOR WEEKEND REUNION FEB. SEVENTEENTH. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ END PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

HOWEVER, REDMONT HAS INDICATED HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE COULD MAKE IT. SAME SOURCE ADVISES HELEN SCOTT TOLD JOAN REDMONT ON FEB. TENTH THAT SHE HAD RECEIVED A PACKAGE FROM A GIRL FRIEND IN WASHINGTON THROUGH WHOM SHE RECEIVES MAIL. SCOTT MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO ~~REDACTED~~ ATTEND MOTION PICTURE QUOTE SPELLBOUND UNQUOTE AT PALACE THEATER EVENING FEB. ELEVEN AND WAS OBSERVED TO MEET BERNIE AND JOAN ~~REDACTED~~ AND ENTER ~~REDACTED~~ THEATER AROUND SIX THIRTY PM ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SOURCE ADVISED THAT ROSENBERG SOLICITED ADVICE OF HIS BROTHER IN LAW, BILL ~~REDACTED~~ POPOWITZ, REGARDING ALLAN PLANS TO OPERATE A RADIO STATION FOR LABOR GROUP. ALLAN INDICATED HE HAD THE HOLLYWOOD GROUP AND WANTS TO CLINCH IT NOW. BILL INDICATED IT WAS A HIGHLY COMPETITIVE FIELD ~~REDACTED~~ AND WOULD TAKE A LOT OF ROSENBERGS TIME. ~~REDACTED~~ MRS. ROSENBERG TOLD EMILY SHARFMAN THAT THE RADIO STATION WOULD BE ALL LABOR AND WOULD BE VALUABLE FOR CONTACTS, ALTHOUGH NOT SO REMUNERATIVE BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT CHARGE LABOR UNIONS AS MUCH AS OTHER PEOPLES. SHE ~~REDACTED~~ DISCUSSED ALLANS TRIP TO NEW YORK AND SAID HE SAW NAT, BELIEVED NATHAN ~~REDACTED~~ TIT, A LOT, AND DISCUSSED LABOR LAW PRACTICE. SHE ALSO STATED ALLAN SAW LESTER BUT THAT DOES NOT PROVE ANYTHING ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SOURCE ADVISED HELEN TENNEY INDICATED TO ONE JEAN THAT SHE PLANS TO VISIT NEW YORK OVER WASHINGTONS BIRTHDAY AND HOPES TO HAVE AN EXTRA DAY IN ADDITION TO FRIDAY THROUGH SUNDAY. SHE STATED SHE HAD A LETTER OF ~~REDACTED~~ EUROPEAN SHIPPING PROBLEMS ON HER HANDS AT THIS TIME.] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RADIOGRAM

IN:rol

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

FEBRUARY 13, 1946

SAC, ANCHORAGE

CODE
URGENT

Transmit the following message to:
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R. HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER,
WIFE OF SUBJECT AND SUBJECT RESIDE FIVE FIVE ONE FIVE THIRTIETH ST., NW, WASHINGTON
DC. BOTH POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS PRIMARY SUBJECTS IN UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION OPERATING IN US GOVERNMENT. INDIVIDUAL BELIEVED TO BE BORIS WITTE,
BROTHER OF HELEN MENTIONED ABOVE PRESENTLY RECEIVING MAIL BOX TWO THREE SIX SIX,
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA. BORIS BORN JUNE NINETEEN, EIGHTEEN NINETYNINE IN RUSSIA,
EMIGRATED TO U.S. IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN AND NATURALIZED DETROIT, MICHIGAN ON
JANUARY NINE, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. MARRIED VERA IVANOVNA WITTE NEE VERA LAVRON
ON JUNE SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN TWENTYONE, PLACE UNKNOWN. BORIS APPARENTLY MADE
EXPEDITION INTO CHINA AND TIBET IN RECENT YEARS EXACT DATE UNKNOWN. WASHINGTON
FIELD REQUESTED CHECK PASSPORT RECORDS OF BORIS AND ADVISE ANCHORAGE. ANCHORAGE
INSTRUCTED MAKE DISCREET INQUIRIES INTO ACTIVITIES OF BORIS AND COVER AS
COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE. AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR MAIL COVER FOR PERIOD SIXTY DAYS.
NEW YORK ORIGIN. URGENT.

HOOVER

cc - New York (By mail)
Washington Field (By messenger)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/25/83 BY SP5 RIG
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

New York 7, New York

FILE NO. _____

3042 PW3/AD 2/2/88
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5-RJG
ON 5/25/83

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL
January 25, 1946

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE-R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of December 7, 1945, transmitting reviews of information on subjects mentioned by Confidential Informant GREGORY.

In the memorandum dated December 5, 1945 re Mrs. ROBERT TALBOT MILLER, III, with alias, which was an enclosure to reference letter, the source of the information and the identity of the individual referred to in Paragraph 6 on Page 1 of that memorandum is indistinct on the copy furnished to this office. The Paragraph referred to, of which the source is indistinct, commences: "This individual was employed by the Office for Emergency Management in 1943".

The Bureau is requested to advise of the correct identity of the individual referred to.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FEB 21 1946
 DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAIL ROOM

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Reference is made to your letter dated January 25, 1946, in which letter dated December 7, 1945. In accordance with your request there is quoted immediately hereinafter the full paragraph 6 appearing on page 1 of this enclosure.

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 NATHAN GREENBERG SILVERMASTER, was, et al
 ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET
 February 6, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

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65-56403-476
 SAC, New York

RECEIVED
 FEB 21 1946

APPROPRIATE OFFICER
 8/31/88



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.**

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENTS
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/3/46

February 3, 1946

Director, FBI

**Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R**

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant NYI-358, whose services are being utilized in connection with the investigation of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, President of the ABA Laboratories, 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, telephone number WEtown 9-6093, has furnished the following information of value to the above-captioned investigation:

On January 18, 1946, informant advised this office that BROTHMAN was out of town and had been staying at the home of JOHN BROTHMAN in Kingston, New York. The informant further advised that BROTHMAN would return to New York City; also, what his plans were for the immediate future.

Therefore, in view of the information submitted by the informant, it is suggested that the services of Confidential Informant 358 be continued.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm
J. E. CONNELLEY

RECLASSIFIED BY SP6 DJA

DATE 11/1/83

BY 3048 PWS/AB

DATE 2/2/83

PROV. BUREAU
65-14603

RECORDED
INDEXED

24 FEB 15 1946

76 FEB 19 1946

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DEFERRED RECORDING

STOP BY

C

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



22

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, N. Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

5/25/83
Classified by SP 3 R19
Declassify on: OADR

February 8, 1946

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

The services of Confidential Informant [redacted] are currently being used to cover the activities of telephone Slocum 6-8577, which is listed to ALEXANDER KORAL, a subject in the above case, at his residence at 290 Empire Boulevard.

It is recommended that the services of this informant be continued inasmuch as this source provides information concerning the location of KORAL and his wife from day to day as well as the arrangements which they make on occasion to meet with other persons.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,
SAC

NMK:RAA
65-14603

8/3/83 1959

2/2/88 3042 Purples

65-56402 478
24 FEB 16 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

21
CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

February 6, 1946

GUY HOTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

RUTH S. RIFKIN, with aliases
Ruth Rifkin, Ruth Reid
SECURITY MATTER - C

5/05/83
Classified by *5-5 RAB*
Declassify on: OADR
3042 PWT/JS 2/2/8

Inasmuch as RUTH RIFKIN is one of the subjects in the matter entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ESPIONAGE - R" and the New York Field Division furnished the information in connection with the SILVERMASTER investigation that the records of that office reflect that on

[REDACTED]

Inasmuch as the activities of RUTH RIFKIN are being reported in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER case, no additional information will be reported in the entitled matter of RUTH S. RIFKIN, with aliases, SECURITY MATTER - C, and this case is being closed in the Washington Field Division.

100-17228
JAS:CMS
CC: New York

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE *8/31/83* *6/455* *WMT*

RECORDED

EX-1

65-56402-479
F B I
FEB 11 1946

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

CONFIDENTIAL

25
FEB 25 1946

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 31 26/83

February 1, 1946

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 mape
ON 3/6/86 #246,845

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Freddie:

Classified by SP7 mape
Declassify on: OADR

Personally delivered
2/4/46

There is attached hereto a copy of a detailed memorandum concerning the activities of Harry Dexter White. It will be appreciated if you would arrange to have this brought to the attention of Mr. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, at your earliest convenience.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by Mr. James F. Byrnes in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications.

As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Saik Ovakinian. Ovakinian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

RECORDED

65-56402 480

After the departure of Saik Ovakinian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict.

~~SECRET~~

FEB 21 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

X

Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Soles, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified individual to Anatols Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Kubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with

[REDACTED]

11/22/45

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions.

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, subject at hand. (u)

b7D

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

DAB:AJB

SECRET

COPY: FC

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JDD:FEB

TO : Mr. J. C. Strickland

DATE: January 30, 1946

FROM : J. D. Donohue

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES
WASHINGTON DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent C. D. Mobley of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised the writer on January 25, 1946, of two changes in the technical surveillance setup maintained by the Washington Field Office.

[REDACTED]

(c)
b1
(c)
b1

ACTION

The above changes in the technical surveillance setup of the Washington Division are being made a matter of record.

Classified by 605 NIG
Declassify on: OADR
12-83
3042 PWT/JS
2/2/88

RECORDED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-5640248	
FEDERAL	REGISTRATION
FEB 14 1946	
U.S.	DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 66-860-735

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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13

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

Classified by *SP5 RY*
Declassify on: OADR
5/05/83

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL
February 8, 1946

100
118-17
Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE-R

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of the subject PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES in the SILVERMASTER case, the services of Confidential Informant , whose identity is known to the Bureau, have been employed. The services of Confidential Informant are being discontinued on this date inasmuch as PETER RHODES and his family have departed from New York City temporarily and are residing in the home of LEWIS HANFORD in Amenia, New York.

Arrangements are presently being made by the New York Field Division for appropriate coverage of the activities of RHODES during his stay in Amenia. It has been stated by RHODES in the past that he expects to remain in Amenia for three or four months, during which time he expects to occupy himself with the writing of a book.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE *5/3/83*

DECLASSIFIED BY *3842 PWT/JS*
ON *2/2/88*

NMK:MW
65-114603

RECORDED

INDEXED

165-56402
FBI
24 FEB 15 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

57 FEB 20 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Classified by SP5 JG
Declassify on: OADR

1 No. 1

CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14403 NY

ORT MADE AT

NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE

1-17-48

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

12/20/45
1/14/48

REPORT MADE BY

HAROLD V. KENNEDY

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

CHANGED:

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was:
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,

CHARACTER OF 52661

ESPIONAGE - R

Nathan Masters, Serge Komov;

ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, was: Al, Paul;

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD;

HAROLD GLASSER;

BELA GOLD, was: Biko Gold;

SOMIA S. GORD;

JOSEPH B. GREGG, was: Green;

MAURICE HALPERN, was: Maurice Halpern, Mag;

ALGER HISS, was: Eugene Hiss;

IRVING KAPLAN;

CHARLES KRAMER, was: Charles Krivitsky, Charlie Kramer;

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNCAN C. LEE, was: Pat;

SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY, was: Sol Leshinsky, Sol Leshinsky;

HARRY S. MAGDOFF, was: Henry Magdoff;

ROBERT TALBOT MILLER, III, was: Bob Miller;

WILLARD Z. PARK;

VICTOR PERLO, was: Martin Striblings;

BERNARD REDMONT;

RUTH RIFKIN, was: Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid;

ALLAN R. ROSENBERG;

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was: A. George Silverman, George Silverman, Sam;

HAZEN SISE, was: Hazen Sise;

HELEN TENNEY, was: Helen;

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, was: Lynn;

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER;

MARY WILHE PRICE, was: Mary Watkins Price;

MILDRED PRICE, was: Mrs. Harold Russell Coy;

HARRY DEXTER WHITE;

SOL ADLER;

LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE, was: Leochlin Currie, Louchlin Currie;

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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5-Bureau
2-Washington
3-New York

65-56402-783

RECORDED

INDEXED

2 FEB 6 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

TITLE: (Cont.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MICHAEL GREENBERG, was: Menahen Greenberg, Michael Gibson;
JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH, wa: J. Julius Joseph;
GEORGE PERAZICH;
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON;
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR;
JOSEPH WITOUT ECKHART, wa: Joe;
MICHAEL ENDELMAN, was: Michael Nicholas Delman, Marcel;
COLONEL JOHN H. REYNOLDS;
HELEN SILVERMASTER, wa: Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster;
RAY ELSON, wa: Mrs. Joseph Elson;
PETER C. RHODES;
PAULINE ROGERS, was: Pauline Rosen, Pauline Rosin, Pauline Rickman,
Pauline Richman, Pauline Rickman, Pauline Royce, Pauline Weir,
Pauline Usher, Pauline Uscher, Mrs. Edward Royce, Mrs. Oscar Rosin,
Mrs. Usher Rosen, Mrs. Usher Rosin, Mrs. Uscher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosin,
Pauline Raisen, Mrs. Oscar Raisen, Mrs. Usher Raisen, Mrs. Uscher Raisen;
ALBERT EUGENE KAHN, wa: AB Kahn;
FERRECCIO MARINI, was: Fred Alpi, Frank Alpi, Mario Alpi, Frank Brown,
Fred Brown, Max Favyo, Max Favyo, Max Favia, Emilio Pizzio, Amalio Pizzi,
F. Brown Marini, F. Morini, F. Brown;
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, wa: Abe Brothman;
JOHN;
JACK;
OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA, wa: Margaret;
CHARLIE;
CATHERINE;
BILL;
CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE, wa: Benjamin;
LEON ERLICH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS:

OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA identified as unknown subject, MARGARET by Confidential Informant GREGORY. PRAVDINA, wife of VLADIMIR PRAVDIN, of TASS NEWS AGENCY. Expected to leave U.S. shortly with husband. On 1/6/46 TED BAYER suggested to Colonel REYNOLDS that capitalization of U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORP. be increased and that "his boys" in various U. S. cities be sub-agents for company; REYNOLDS rejected both suggestions. REYNOLDS claims W. AVERILL HARRIMAN plans new companies to handle U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade and travel and that REYNOLDS will figure prominently in such plans. Told Informant that she would continue as his assistant and that she might accompany him, his wife and HARRIMAN to Russia to perfect business arrangements. REYNOLDS instructed Informant to advise EARL BROWDER fully of plans but not to tell PAUL GROMOV anything. Physical surveillance and information from confidential informant on RAY ELSON reported. RAY ELSON made appointment to see Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN on Thursday, 1/10/46, with husband for consultation. Dr. MAX NEEDLEMAN, whom RAY ELSON contacted, is NYC Physician. Background of NEEDLEMAN and further background of Mrs. SARGE ETTLINGER reported. RAY ELSON has small bank account at Chase National Bank, NYC, and maintains safe deposit box which she visits about twice a month. JOSEPH GREGG spent entire day of 1/11/46 at Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN's office. On 1/10/46 RAY ELSON and JOSEPH ELSON were likewise at WEINSTEIN's. PETER C. RHODES plans to move to Connecticut in February. Activities of ALEXANDER KORAL have been routine. ABE BROTHMAN's activities reflect nothing of significance to instant case. BROTHMAN presently at farm of FRED BRIEHL, known Communist, Kingston, NY. CEDRIC BELFRAGE in contact with EARL BROWDER, who is editing "Distributors Guide". Information from confidential informant reported, as well as available background information on BELFRAGE. Immigration information on JOSEPH ECKHART reported. He is not registered as an alien; arrived U.S. illegally in 1921, worked as a chemist and his entry was subsequently legalized. No record of his departure from U.S. HELEN TENNEY reported as Spanish Loyalist supporter. Young woman who accompanied TENNEY to NY from Washington, Christmas 1945, is unidentified. ARTHUR J. WHITE, contact of CHARLES KRAMER, is Regional Director, Wage and Hour Contracts Division, Department of Labor. S. NIGER, contact of HARRY MAGDOFF, is member of Editorial Board of "Zukunft", Jewish literary monthly. EDITH V. NEEDLEMAN, contact of DOROTHY KAPLAN, is wife of ISADORE G. NEEDLEMAN legal representative of AMTORG, NYC. JOSEPH GREGG arrived NYC 1/10/46 and visited Dr. WEINSTEIN. He then returned to Washington, D. C. Information in NY indices on DUNCAN LEE reported. Jde(w)

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent HAROLD V. KENNEDY, dated 1/7/46 at New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-14603

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-14603

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the name OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA, with alias MARGARET, for the subject previously carried as MARGARET, and to add the middle name WITOUT for subject JOSEPH ECKHART.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-7471

Re: MARGARET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE:

Spot check surveillances were maintained on OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA from January 7 to 14, 1946. The surveillances were maintained by the writer and Special Agent JOSEPH P. GARVEY. The surveillances were instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the activities of PRAVDINA, so that Confidential Informant GREGORY, whose identity is known to the Bureau, could observe and identify PRAVDINA as MARGARET.

On January 11, 1946, PRAVDINA was observed leaving 125 Riverside Drive with her daughter, VICTORIA, approximately four years of age, and a baby, age between six and nine months, in a baby carriage. PRAVDINA proceeded West from Riverside Drive to Columbus Avenue and 89th Street, shopping en route. In order to definitely establish that OLGA PRAVDINA, presently at 125 Riverside Drive, was the one and same person who formerly lived at 46 West 95th Street, ALBERT BASSANT, superintendent at 46 West 95th Street, was put in a position so that he could discreetly observe PRAVDINA and identify her as the same person who formerly resided at 46 West 95th Street. After shopping on Columbus Avenue, PRAVDINA and her two daughters returned to and re-entered 125 Riverside Drive.

On January 14, 1946, PRAVDINA left 125 Riverside Drive and proceeded West to Broadway where she shopped. At this time Informant GREGORY was taken to the vicinity of 86th Street and Broadway in order that she could observe PRAVDINA and, if possible, make an identification of PRAVDINA as MARGARET. GREGORY observed PRAVDINA and stated that she believed she was MARGARET but could not be sure until she got a better look at her. PRAVDINA then entered a southbound Broadway trolley car #186 and proceeded to 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, where she left the trolley car.

At 42nd Street PRAVDINA proceeded to the northwest corner, where she stood at the Madison Avenue bus stop. At this point Informant GREGORY observed PRAVDINA very closely at a discreet distance. Informant GREGORY then positively identified PRAVDINA as MARGARET and stated that she was the MARGARET she referred to in her statement. Informant advised also that PRAVDINA presently was more neat in her appearance and had apparently lost some weight. The surveilling Agents observed both the Informant and PRAVDINA and at no time did PRAVDINA see or apparently know that anybody was looking at her for the purpose of establishing her identity. PRAVDINA then boarded a southbound bus (Madison Avenue) to the AMTORG offices at 210 Madison Avenue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-7471

ALFRED BASSANT, superintendent at 46 West 95th Street, advised that he had learned from one of the maids in the building that the PRAVDINAS were scheduled to depart for Russia within the next two months and that they would remain in Russia for approximately two months and then return to the United States.

[REDACTED] (S) b1
[REDACTED] (S) b1
[REDACTED] (S) b1

At 125 Riverside Drive it was ascertained that OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA, her husband, VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH PRAVDINA, and two daughters occupy Apartment 8C in this house. It was ascertained further that the superintendent for this building had died within the last week and presently there is no superintendent and the building is being taken care of by two colored operators. No further investigation is being conducted at 125 Riverside Drive.

A teletype from the Washington Field Office dated January 4, 1946, set forth the following information concerning the PRAVDINAS:

OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA, wife of VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH PRAVDINA, was born at Tomsk, U. S. S. R., on October 5, 1916; arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1941, on board the SS TBILISI, and registered with the State Department on December 30, 1941. Her husband is VLADIMIR PRAVDINA of the TASS NEWS AGENCY.

The following is a revised description of PRAVDINA as obtained from observations by the writer and Special Agent JOSEPH P. GARVEY:

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-7471

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Age	29 (born October 5, 1916, at Tomsk, U. S. S. R.)
Arrived United States	October 19, 1941
Weight	160-180 lbs.
Height	5'11"
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Dark brown, wears rimmed glasses
Build	Stocky, well built, well proportioned
Marital Status	Married to VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH PRAVDIN
Children	2 daughters - VICTORIA approx. 4 yrs of age baby - approx. 6-9 mos.
Residence	125 Riverside Drive Apartment 8C New York City
Employment	AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION 210 Madison Avenue New York City
Dress	Wears brown cloth coat with small neck fur piece, flat-heeled shoes - apparently big feet, wears hair rolled up all way around - often reaches to place stray strands of hair back into position.

During the course of the surveillance of OLGA PRAVDINA, her husband, VLADIMIR, was observed on several occasions leaving 125 Riverside Drive driving in a Black Dodge four door sedan, bearing New York license of 1945 #N2959.

Investigation is being continued to ascertain any further activities of PRAVDINA that may be pertinent to this case and any activities that may lead to the identification of CATHERINE and BILL who were mentioned by the Informant as having been introduced to her by MARGARET.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-14603

Re: Confidential Informant GREGORY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following is being dictated by Special Agents T. G. SPENCER and J. M. KELLY.

On January 8, 1946, informant furnished the details of the conference held January 6, 1946, among Lt. Col. REYNOLDS, TED BAYER and herself at the New York City apartment of Col. REYNOLDS. This conference was mainly concerned with BAYER'S proposals for future conduct of the affairs of the U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION, and among the ideas advanced by BAYER was that he felt "his boys" in various cities of the United States should be sub-agents for the corporation. Informant declared she and Col. REYNOLDS both emphatically argued against this proposal, stating they did not want a number of known Communists to become involved with the company and thereby jeopardize its reputation. Informant continued that Col. REYNOLDS made it very clear that when he agreed in 1941 to come into the corporation, it was the understanding that the concern was to be wholly legitimate and to have as its objective the improving of relations between the United States and the USSR, as well as to provide a means of income from Communist Party funds to be invested. When BAYER realized the strong objections of REYNOLDS to his sub-agency proposal, he dropped the subject.

Informant further declared that another suggestion advanced by BAYER was that more stock should be issued by the U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION, so that more working capital could be obtained; apparently it was his idea that the business of the concern could be greatly expanded if more capital were readily available. He did not in any manner indicate who he thought might purchase such stock as might be issued. Again on this proposal Col. REYNOLDS registered strenuous objections and there was no further discussion of it.

According to the informant, nothing further believed pertinent transpired on this meeting and no plans were made for a future meeting at any definite date.

On January 17, 1946, informant stated that since the meeting of January 6, 1946, she had neither seen nor heard from TED BAYER.

On January 9, 1946, additional photographs of Soviet nationals employed in the United States by the Soviet Government were displayed to informant in an attempt to identify the unknown subjects whose activities she has previously described, but she was unable to effect an identification. It is expected that in the immediate future a recapitulation will be prepared, listing the names of all individuals, whose photographs have to date been exhibited to informant. *[Handwritten initials]*

On January 14, 1946, informant was able to make a positive identification of OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA, as the "MARGARET" whom she met several

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times during her association with the Russians; the details relative to this identification are included in this report under the sub-heading "Dealing with MARGARET."

On January 17, 1946, informant advised Special Agents SPENCER and KELLY that she had lunched the previous Tuesday with Lt. Col. REYNOLDS, who on that occasion had elaborated to her upon a proposal allegedly being advanced by C. S. BANNERMAN, an attorney handling interests of the HARRIMAN family, relative to a proposed new corporation to handle travel and freight business between the United States and Russia. Col. REYNOLDS stated that Mr. BANNERMAN of the firm of CLARK, CARR & ELLIS, had told him that W. AVERILL HARRIMAN, present U.S. Ambassador to Russia, was either enroute now or would shortly leave for the United States, and that it was proposed that with HARRIMAN capital three new corporations would be established. Of these three contemplated corporate entities, one would be organized to handle steamship traffic between this country and Russia and apparently would involve use of the facilities of the UNITED STATES LINES, in which the HARRIMAN family reputedly has a considerable interest; the second new corporation would be organized to handle air traffic between the two countries; and the third would involve the present U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION, the plan apparently being that the capital structure of this concern would be greatly expanded, although Col. REYNOLDS would remain as Chairman of the Board.

Above these three corporations would be created a new corporation, probably a holding corporation, with common directors in all four, and with Col. REYNOLDS being given a director's post on the top corporation. Col. REYNOLDS claimed to the informant that the HARRIMANS and their advisers feel that because of his experience in handling business between this country and Russia, he would be a very valuable man, and according to the informant, this proposal has flattered REYNOLDS considerably and he doubtless will go along with any plan which may take definite shape.

Informant volunteered the opinion that probably the actual reason for the HARRIMAN interests' desire to include REYNOLDS in their plans was that the U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION is presently the only American concern which holds a contract with INTOURIST, and that they must feel REYNOLDS has considerable influence with the Russian Government, because he was able to secure that contract.

Col. REYNOLDS further indicated to the informant that as part of the proposition 49% of the capital stock of U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION would be transferred to the HARRIMANS and further that his present superior in the U.S. Army Finance Office, 2 Lafayette Street, New York City, namely, Col. McALLISTER, had already agreed to join the U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION, when the new plan is put into operation.

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The informant said that during her luncheon engagement with REYNOLDS, the latter was drinking considerably and she was unable to secure any further details, except that it is contemplated she will be the personal assistant of REYNOLDS and that the finances will be handled by BROWN BROS., HARRIMAN & CO. REYNOLDS also told her that after W. AVERILL HARRIMAN has returned to the United States, probably he, REYNOLDS and his wife, one or two lawyers and the informant will make a trip to Russia to perfect arrangements.

During the conversation as reported above REYNOLDS told the informant that she definitely should not inform "PAUL" (the name by which REYNOLDS knows GROMOV) of the proposed action to be taken, but he did instruct her to confer with EARL BROWDER in the immediate future, give him all the details and obtain his reaction to it. The informant again commented that REYNOLDS always has greatly valued BROWDER'S counsel and advice.

In answer to informant's inquiries about what would become of TED BAYER if his plans materialized, REYNOLDS remarked it might be necessary to pay BAYER \$5000 or so in order to pacify him.

Another item of interest reported by the informant on the occasion of this interview concerns REYNOLDS instructions to her to see EARL BROWDER and have himself, as well as her listed on the subscription list of "Distributor's Guide", the publication recently launched by EARL BROWDER under the corporate name of DISTRIBUTOR'S GUIDE, INC. The subscription costs, which for these two names will be \$200, will on REYNOLDS' instructions be charged to the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. Informant, as previously reported, has received all copies to date of "DISTRIBUTOR'S GUIDE", and they are being regularly supplied to the Bureau.

The matter of informant's proposed visit to BROWDER was discussed with her by the agents and it was agreed that at her early convenience she should attempt to confer with him.

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RE: MRS. RAY ELSON
 161 West 16th Street
New York, New York

The following information concerning Mrs. RAY ELSON is reported by Special Agent Howard Robert Hawkins:

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

January 1, 1946 to January 7, 1946, inclusive

On January 1, 1946 RAY ELSON, accompanied by her husband, left their residence at 161 West 16th Street, and proceeded to the intersection of 14th Street and 7th Avenue, where they obtained a taxicab. This taxicab proceeded to 317 West 84th Street, New York City, where RAY and her husband entered at 4:05 p.m. They remained there until 10:35 p.m., at which time they reappeared, accompanied by an unidentified man and woman. They walked to the intersection of 84th Street and West End Avenue. At this point the unidentified couple parted company with RAY and her husband. The ELSONs then proceeded to the intersection of Broadway and 79th Street, where they boarded a downtown subway. They left this subway at 14th Street and proceeded to their residence, where they entered at 11:02 p.m. The unidentified man and woman mentioned above walked to 441 West End Avenue, where they entered the building at this address. The unidentified man is described as follows:

Age	About 30
Color	White
Height	5' 7"
Weight	165
Build	Heavy
Face	Round and full; wears glasses
Appearance	Jewish
Dress	U. S. Army uniform, with rank of Sergeant; wearing insignia of Transportation Corps

The unidentified woman is described as follows:

Age	About 28
Color	White
Height	5' 4"

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Weight
Build
Hair
Dress

115
Medium
Blonde-reddish
Gray squirrel coat

Concerning the occupants of 317 West 84th Street, the address where RAY ELSON and her husband visited as set out above, attention is called to the report of Special Agent Harold V. Kennedy, dated December 14, 1945, wherein information is set forth concerning the occupants of the apartment house located at 317 West 84th Street.

On January 2, 1946, RAY ELSON left her address and proceeded by subway to the offices of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, where she entered at 9:55 a.m. She was not again observed on this date. However, it is believed that she spent the entire day at the above address, where she had previously been employed.

On January 3, 1946 RAY proceeded to the offices of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, where she entered at 9:35 a.m. At 1:10 p.m. she reappeared alone, and proceeded to the Horn and Hardart Automat at the intersection of 42nd Street and Third Avenue, where she had lunch. She returned to her place of employment at 1:45 p.m. At 6:15 p.m. she reappeared and proceeded by subway to 14th Street and Seventh Avenue. From there she walked to the Chelsea Food Service Shop at 15th Street and Seventh Avenue, where she made a purchase. From there she walked to 16th Street and Seventh Avenue, where she met her husband, JOSEPH ELSON. They both entered the laundry service store near that intersection and thereafter proceeded to their residence, entering at 6:45 p.m.

On January 4, 1946 RAY ELSON spent the day at the offices of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street. At 5:50 p.m. she was observed to leave this address with an unidentified woman. They walked to the intersection of 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue. The unidentified woman is described as follows:

Age
Height
Weight
Build
Face

About 40
5' 8"
145
Stout
Round; wears glasses

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Dress

Black coat; gray hat; black shoes and
tan scarf

At the corner of 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, RAY left this unidentified woman and proceeded by subway to her residence, where she entered at 6:40 p.m. At 8:10 p.m. she reappeared, accompanied by her husband, and walked to the Eighth Street Playhouse, located at Eighth Street and University Place, where they saw the motion picture, "Journey into Fear". At 11:25 p.m. they left this theater and returned to their residence.

On January 5, 1946, RAY ELSON was not observed to leave her apartment during the day. At 7:50 p.m. she left her residence, accompanied by her husband, and proceeded to the Emily Baumeister Restaurant, located on Seventh Avenue, between 15th Street and 16th Street. At 8:27 p.m. they left this restaurant and proceeded by subway to the intersection of Seventh Avenue and 86th Street. From there they walked to 81st Street and Broadway, where they entered a liquor store and made a purchase. From there they walked to 341 West 84th Street, where they entered. At 12:40 a.m. on January 6, 1946, they were observed leaving this address and proceeded to their residence by subway, arriving at 1:05 a.m.

As set forth in previous reports, ~~VERONA DANIEL HARDY~~, with alias, ~~BILLIE HARDY~~, resides at 341 West 84th Street, and it is believed that the ELSONS spent the evening with this person.

On January 6, 1946 RAY ELSON and her husband were observed in their apartment. Also present was an unidentified woman, described as follows:

Age	30-35
Weight	135
Build	Slender
Hair	Fluffy; bobbed; parted in the middle
Dress	Black dress

Apparently these three people spent the evening in the ELSON apartment, and at 11:30 p.m. it was noted that the lights were extinguished.

On January 7, 1946 at 10:05 a.m., RAY left her residence and proceeded to Macys Department Store, Herald Square. She was observed making different purchases in the men's department. At 3:15 p.m. she returned to her residence. Thereafter she was observed in her apartment and at 8:10 p.m., accompanied by her husband, she left her residence, and went window shopping in the Greenwich Village area. En route home they purchased a newspaper, and entered their residence at 9:45 p.m. At 11:50 p.m. the lights were extinguished in their apartment.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] (u) b2 b7D

On January 1, 2 and 3, 1946, no activity was reported by this informant. (u)

On January 4, 1946, an unanswered, incoming call was reported at 12:10 p.m. At 7:40 p.m., a person known as RUTH LIFTON (phonetic), called and spoke first to JOSEPH ELSON and then to RAY ELSON. They mentioned a mutual friend, SARGE, who is believed to be Mrs. SARGE ETTLINGER. RUTH stated that she was with a person known as GEORGE, at the Park Central Hotel, and accidentally met SARGE. They also mentioned during the conversation, ROSE HACKMAN (150 Pine Street, Rockville Centre, Long Island), and also her husband, ABE HACKMAN, who had been with UNRRA in Italy for about a year. RUTH made an inquiry concerning a person named ESTHER. RAY informed she had seen her last month, and mentioned that ESTHER lives near her residence. It appeared from the conversation that ESTHER had come to New York from Chicago. RUTH suggested RAY invite their Chicago friends to RAY's apartment some evening, to which RAY agreed. RUTH stated her husband, whose first name is MORRIS, had been in Camden on January 3, 1946, and had been recently appointed a Director of the Group Annuity Division. RAY also stated that a person known as MITCHELL SIPORIN is presently in New York City. She added that SUSAN, MITCHELL's sister, is now in Chicago. (u)

The records of this office reflect that SUSAN SIPORIN has a brother MITCHELL SIPORIN, who was a Corporal in the United States Army in 1943 or 1944, and was assigned to "Mitchfield, New York". It is possible that this refers to Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York. Information concerning SUSAN SIPORIN is set forth in a previous report in this case. (u)

It should also be mentioned that Confidential Informant [REDACTED] had previously reported a conversation on December 23, 1945 between Mrs. SARGE ETTLINGER and RAY ELSON. In this conversation a person described as "MITCH or MITCHELL" (phonetic) was mentioned. It appears that the person referred to in this conversation of December 23rd is MITCHELL SIPORIN. (u) b2 b7D

On January 5, 1946 at 12:55 p.m. a man known as BERT, telephoned the ELSON residence and spoke with a man believed to be JOSEPH ELSON. They had a general conversation concerning business matters. (u)

On the same date at 4:55 p.m. RAY ELSON telephoned a person known as RUTH. She inquired of RUTH whether or not a person known as PAT could come to dinner on January 6th between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m. RUTH stated that she could. (u)

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On January 6, 1946 at 10:15 a.m., Dr. MAX NEEDLEMAN spoke to JOSEPH ELSON. He mentioned that Mrs. ELSON had telephoned him regarding an appointment and stated that he could see her at about 9:00 p.m., January 9, 1946. JOSEPH ELSON informed Dr. NEEDLEMAN that it was he who desired to have the appointment and not his wife RAY. The appointment was made for Wednesday, January 9, 1946 at Dr. NEEDLEMAN's office, 132 East 73rd Street. (u)

At 4:15 p.m. on the same date JOSEPH ELSON spoke to an unidentified woman regarding dinner. It appeared that this woman had been invited to the ELSONs for dinner and she said that she would be at their apartment in a few minutes. It appeared from the conversation that this woman resides in the same apartment building with the ELSONs. (u)

On January 7, 1946 at 11:10 a.m. an unidentified person called the ELSON apartment and spoke to the maid. She inquired for Mrs. ELSON and the maid stated that Mrs. ELSON was not at home. She left a message for Mrs. ELSON to call Watkins 9-7530, Extension 356. (u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that Watkins 9-7530 is the telephone number of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] on January 4, 1946 at 3:05 p.m. reported that RAY ELSON had telephoned the office of Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN, 20 East 53rd Street. RAY spoke to Dr. WEINSTEIN's secretary, stating that she desired an appointment for herself and Mr. ELSON. The secretary inquired if this appointment was for a "check up", to which RAY replied that it was and added that they had X-rays taken a couple of weeks ago. At this point there was a pause in the conversation and when it was resumed the secretary inquired of RAY as to her first name, which she stated to be RAY and added that her husband's name was JOE. The secretary then stated, "I believe you are an old patient, aren't you?". RAY stated that they desired an appointment for a "check up, consultation, and to find out where we go". The appointment was made for 4:00 p.m., Thursday, January 10, 1946, and RAY stated both she and her husband would come at this time. Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN is at the present time an important subject in this case. (u)

MRS. SARGE ETTLINGER

In the referenced report information is set forth concerning a conversation between Mrs. SARGE ETTLINGER and Mrs. RAY ELSON. Also, information is set forth concerning a conversation between Mrs. ETTLINGER and PETER RHODES, a subject in this case. (u)

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The Chicago Field Division advised on December 29, 1945 that Mrs. **SARGE KTYLINGER** is the widow of **MARGOLD A.L. KTYLINGER**, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. KTYLINGER was formerly employed on the City Desk of the Chicago Sun. Informants had advised that **JAMES** had been in frequent contact with **MARY DOYLE**, who is Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and had written many articles publicizing J.A.F.R.C. events. On one occasion SARGE advised DOYLE that "they have a few rats on the Sun". This was in response to DOYLE's statement that the Sun had declined to publish a J.A.F.R.C. advertisement. SARGE KTYLINGER was Chairman of the Women's Division of a testimonial luncheon of the J.A.F.R.C., held on October 8, 1944 at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. This event was the climax of a fund raising campaign for funds for the Barsey Hospital in Mexico City. *WU*

Mrs. KTYLINGER was believed to have been telephonically contacted by **ROBERT VILLERS**, a member of the French Journalist Delegation which visited Chicago in February, 1945. *WU*

MICHAEL WIELDING, news commentator for Radio Station WIND, is believed to be a British subject, known to be pro-British and anti-Axis. He is the subject of Bureau File 100-29927.

DR. MAX NEEDLEMAN

On December 22nd, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that **RAY ELSON** telephoned Dr. **MAX NEEDLEMAN**, 152 East 73rd Street, New York City. She was informed that Dr. NEEDLEMAN was not in the office at the time, to which she replied that she had been an old patient of his and desired to arrange an appointment. *WU* b2
b7D

At the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 33rd Street and Seventh Avenue, it was ascertained from a report dated June 11, 1940 that Dr. NEEDLEMAN at that time resided at 2000 84th Street, Brooklyn, New York. He resided at that address for about one and one-half years. Prior thereto and before his marriage he resided at 8687 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn. Dr. NEEDLEMAN is a physician and graduate of Maryland Medical College, class of 1934. He is also associated with the Beth Israel Hospital in New York City. He was also engaged in private practice at 331 East 17th Street, with Dr. **E. KATZ** and Dr. **J. J. WEINER**. The following persons were given as credit references: Mr. **P. BOLTON**, 1765 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, described as a personal friend of ten years' acquaintance;

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and Dr. J. LEFFERT, 10 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, New York, who is described as a relative.

The U. S. Public Health Service, on June 14, 1940 had advised the Credit Bureau that Dr. NEEDLEMAN was Acting Assistant Surgeon for the U. S. Public Health Service at a salary of \$3300 per year. He had been employed by the U. S. Public Health Service since December 16, 1937.

The records of Local Board 136, 1356 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, New York, reflected that MAX NEEDLEMAN registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940. He gave his name as MAX NEEDLEMAN, residing at 1049 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. Subsequent addresses were 846 East 14th Street, where subject moved on September 15, 1941, and 1809 Albemarle Road, where he moved on August 25, 1943. He reported to the Local Board on June 28, 1945 that his office address was 132 East 73rd Street, New York City.

The records of the Local Board reflected that he was born on April 28, 1910 in New York City, and his mother, ROSE NEEDLEMAN, was given as the person who would always know his address. At the time of registration he was employed by the U. S. Public Health Service, Rosebank, Staten Island, New York. His description was given as follows:

Name	MAX NEEDLEMAN
Age	35
Race	White
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light

In his Selective Service questionnaire dated May 8, 1941 he stated he attended CCNY for four years, where he earned a B.S. Degree. He attended the University of Maryland four years and was awarded an M.D. Degree. He stated he had been a physician in private practice for three years and at the time the questionnaire was completed he was a physician at the Ellis Island Marine Hospital, where his average weekly earnings were \$65. He further stated he was engaged in private practice. However, the address of his office was not given. He stated he was a licensed physician and had been a physician since 1934. On May 15, 1940 he was married in New York City. However, he stated he does not live with his wife, who at that time resided at 1 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, New York. His mother, ROSE NEEDLEMAN, age 67, in May, 1941 resided with him. He further stated he had contributed to her support since 1937 and described her as aged and physically infirm, and entirely dependent upon him for support. His wife's name is NAOMI NEEDLEMAN, who was 30 years of age in May, 1941. The questionnaire

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reflected that he has one brother, AL HENKELMAN, 35 years of age, who resides at 2233 84th Street, Brooklyn, New York and a sister, EMILY HENKELMAN, 25 years of age, who resides at 1290 19th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

He has a bank account at the Pine Savings Bank in Brooklyn, New York and stated that during the last twelve months he had been paid a salary of \$3300, and had earned \$200 income from another source. The file further reflected that he held a commission of A.A. Surgeon at the U. S. Public Health Service. On June 4, 1941 he advised the Local Board that his wife, who had been residing at 1 Sidney Place, was now living with him at 1049 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. On June 24, 1945 he advised the Local Board that he changed his address to 132 East 73rd Street, New York City.

Mrs. GUSTAVE SIMONMAN, 216 East 73rd Street, New York City, advised that Dr. H. KATZ and Dr. J. J. WEINER had at one time had an office at 331 East 17th Street. However, she could furnish no information as to whether or not Dr. MAX HENKELMAN had practiced medicine with offices at that address.

As set forth in the report of Special Agent Harold V. Kennedy, dated December 3, 1945, RAY ELSON at one time resided at 335 East 17th Street, New York City, and it is apparent that RAY ELSON became acquainted with Dr. HENKELMAN in this manner.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: MRS. RAY ELSON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Arthur F. Redmond (A) on January 4th and 7th, 1946:

Mr. HAROLD FRENCH, Assistant Manager of the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, 204 5th Avenue, New York City, made available a transcript of the special checking account of Mrs. RAY ELSON at his branch. Mr. FRENCH advised that Mrs. ELSON had been introduced as a customer of the bank by a Miss BENTLEY.

The banks records indicated that Mrs. ELSON had been employed by the UNITED STATES SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION since March of 1945 and had the title of Secretary of the corporation. Her account was opened on April 3, 1945 with an initial deposit of \$50.00, which consisted of a United States Treasury check. On the signature card made out by Mrs. ELSON she indicated that she was born in Chicago, Illinois on May 6, 1910, and that her present address was 161 West 16th Street, New York City. The balance as of December 28, 1945 in Mrs. ELSON's account was \$216.92.

Mrs. ELSON usually makes several deposits a month in her account, approximating \$100.00 to \$125.00 in total. She usually draws four or five checks a month, withdrawing these deposits, leaving a very small balance, usually less than \$50.00. The checks drawn are all in nominal amounts, the largest check being approximately \$57.00, and, as noted previously, was probably in payment of her monthly rent.

Mr. FRENCH advised that statements are rendered quarterly on the special checking accounts and at that time the depositor is given back the cancelled checks for the quarter. Inasmuch as Mrs. ELSON had received a statement as of December 23, 1945, there were no checks of interest being held at the bank at this time.

Mrs. ELSON also took out a safe deposit box on April 3, 1945 when she opened her bank account at this branch. Her safe deposit box is number 192-B. Since it was opened on April 3, 1945 she has made nine visits to the box. She made two deposits each month, October, November and December.

Mr. FRENCH also advised that on the corporate resolution of the UNITED STATES SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, Mrs. ELSON had been listed as Secretary of the corporation and had access to the corporations safe

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deposit box maintained also at this branch.

However, he had stated that a new resolution, dated September 15, 1945 had been obtained and that Mrs. RAY ELSON was not listed as Secretary of the corporation and, consequently, as of that date, no longer had access to the corporation safe deposit box.

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Re: ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Donald E. Shannon.

A further check of the files of the New York Office disclosed that the name [REDACTED]

This information was obtained from a highly confidential source. ANNA LOUISE STRONG is subject of a Bureau investigation entitled, "ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was. Mrs. John Schubin, Mrs. John Schubin, Mrs. Joe Subin, Mrs. Joel Schubin, Anise, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, REGISTRATION ACT". Her husband, JOEL SHUBLIN of Moscow, Russia, was believed to be Deputy Commissar of Agriculture in the USSR during 1943. ANNA LOUISE STRONG herself has resided for a period of fifteen years in Russia and at one time she edited the MOSCOW DAILY NEWS, which was an English language publication printed in Moscow. b1

"Who's Who" in 1942 gave her address as Moscow, Russia. She is presently on her way to the United States and is expected back in the United States in the latter part of January, 1946. It is believed that this individual may be acting as a courier between Soviet authorities and American communists.

On January 3, 1946, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that the office of Dr. WEINSTEIN attempted to make contact with JOSEPH GREGG through Mr. and Mrs. PETER RHODES. On that occasion, neither Mr. nor Mrs. RHODES were available. On the following day, January 4, 1946, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who is in close contact with Mr. and Mrs. PETER RHODES, advised that Mrs. PETER RHODES contacted Dr. WEINSTEIN's secretary and advised him at that time that since her husband was no longer employed in Washington, D. C. they were not in touch with JOSEPH GREGG. Mrs. RHODES suggested to Dr. WEINSTEIN's secretary that they contact Mr. JOSEPH GREGG at his address in Washington, D. C. Dr. WEINSTEIN's secretary stated that they had already written a letter to Mr. GREGG in Washington requesting that he come up to New York to spend a complete day at Dr. WEINSTEIN's office. b2 b7D (u)

Subsequently on Friday, January 11, 1946, JOSEPH GREGG was observed to enter Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN's office at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York at 10:00 AM. The entrance to this building was under constant

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surveillance for the entire day, and at 8:20 PM that evening, Special Agents F. J. Nolan and John Henry Doyle observed JOSEPH GREGG leaving the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City.

On January 4, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] who because of the close association with Dr. WEINSTEIN's office was in a position to overhear a conversat on that took place between a secretary to Dr. WEINSTEIN and Mrs. RAY ELSON, advised that the following conversation took place.

E:I just..make an appointment for me and Mr. Elson
W: Was that for a check up..
E: Yes, we had X-ray's taken about 2 or 3 weeks ago..
W: Yes, just a moment Mrs. Elson
E: All right..
W: Hello
E: Yes
W: Mrs. Elson, what is the first name..
E: My name is Rae and my husband's name is Joe..
W: Oh I see...I believe you are old patients, aren't you
E: Yes
W: Yes, is it for a check up
E: Well, it's a check up, a consultation and you know to find out where we go..
W: Oh, I see...
E: Hello...
W: Just a moment, I'll give you an appointment....I could make that for 4 on Thursday
E: 4 on Thursday
W: Yes
E: That's fine.
W: Will you, eh.. both of you be together..
E: Yes.
W: All right, thank you Mrs. Elson.
E: Thank you very much
W: You're welcome, goodbye.

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On January 10, 1946, RAY ELSON was surveilled by Special Agent John Danahy and John Collins; at 3:46 PM on this day, RAY ELSON was observed by the aforementioned surveilling agents as well as Special Agent L. W. Spillane and D. E. Shannon to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. Special Agent L. W. Spillane entered the building at the time RAY ELSON entered, and both boarded the elevator in this building. RAY ELSON was heard to state to the elevator operator, "Dr. WEINSTEIN, please." The elevator then proceeded to the sixth floor at which point RAY ELSON left the elevator. Dr. WEINSTEIN maintains offices on the entire sixth floor of 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York.

At 5:05 PM, RAY ELSON together with her husband, JOSEPH ELSON, were observed by Special Agents J. H. Doyle and F. J. Nolan to leave the building located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York.

On January 4, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that Dr. HAROLD AARON, who has been mentioned in a previous report as the subject of a pending Bureau case entitled, "Dr. HAROLD HERBERT AARON, was. Dr. Harold Aaron, Harold Aaron, INTERNAL SECURITY - C" with New York as origin, contacted Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN and advised him at that time that he would be unable to keep an appointment with Dr. WEINSTEIN at the home of Dr. WEINSTEIN on Sunday, January 6, 1946. This appointment was made for the home of Dr. WEINSTEIN at Stamford, Connecticut. *Scu* b2 b7D

Again on January 10, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the office of Dr. HAROLD AARON contacted the office of Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN. Since Dr. WEINSTEIN was not present at that time, Dr. AARON was unable to complete his contact with WEINSTEIN. *Scu* b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] further advised that GEORGE EVANS, who is described as the publicity agent for FRANK SINATRA, the singer, has been in contact on several occasions with Dr. WEINSTEIN. It appears that Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN has in the past done dental work for FRANK SINATRA. Through this Dr. WEINSTEIN and GEORGE EVANS have become quite friendly. *Scu* b2 b7D

A party named SAM BRONSTEIN who is connected with the motion picture industry had advised Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN that he wanted FRANK SINATRA to make a motion picture and that if he, Dr. WEINSTEIN, could use his influence on GEORGE EVANS to get SINATRA to make a picture he, WEINSTEIN, *Scu*

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would receive a fee of twenty thousand dollars for his services. In this connection Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that GEORGE EVANS and Dr. WEINSTEIN have met on several occasions to discuss this proposition. On one occasion, GEORGE EVANS referred to the extensive work that FRANK SINATRA is doing in the anti-bigotry field. This remark was made to Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN. (X)(u)

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b7D

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Re: PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following matter was dictated by Special Agent Nicholas M. Kalnes, and reflects information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] for the period from January 1 through January 8, 1946: b2 b7D

On January 1, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PETER RHODES was contacted by JANICE NAZEL (phonetic); they spoke of WILLIAM C. WHITE, 1160 Fifth Avenue, New York. JANICE told RHODES that she believed that this was the WHITE that he inquired about. (u) b2 b7D

On January 2, 1946, Informant [redacted] advised that PETER RHODES made no contact of importance. (u) b2 b7D

On January 3, 1946, Informant [redacted] advised that an unidentified woman at Dr. WEINSTEIN's office attempted to contact JOSEPH GREGG, at the residence of RHODES. (u) b2 b7D

On January 4, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that RHODES attempted to contact EVERETT COX at the latter's office. He also attempted to contact CHET SARGENT (phonetic), but was not able to reach either of these persons. Later in the day, however, SARGENT reached RHODES at the latter's home. They discussed the writing activities of RHODES. (u) b2 b7D

On this same day, [redacted] advised that RHODES, while conversing with an unknown person, advised that he expected to move to Connecticut about the middle of February, and that his intended residence was located near Amenia (phonetic), which he described as being near Sharon, Connecticut. RHODES stated that he would swap houses with LOUIS MUMFORD. (u) b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that RHODES made no contacts of importance on January 5 and January 6, 1946. (u) b2 b7D

On January 7, 1946, it was learned through Informant [redacted] that one MARK ENGLISH contacted PETER RHODES from Washington, and inquired concerning NATALIE MURRAY. The names, JOE REVOLTA, JULES FRANCE, and Major ANDERSON were mentioned in this conversation. (u) b2 b7D

The above Informant advised that on this same day RHODES contacted HERMAN KELLER for an appointment at KELLER's office and later in the day contacted BELLE; presumably this is BELLE BECKER. BELLE gave RHODES miscellaneous bits of income tax information. (u) b2 b7D

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On January 8, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that Mrs. PETER RHODES called the office of HERBERT TAYLOR, and advised that RHODES would be late for an appointment with TAYLOR. Mrs. RHODES likewise contacted Columbia University and asked for the French House, and upon receiving an answer asked for GENE SCHIFFER or SHEFFIELD (phonetic). Mrs. RHODES discussed the publishing business with SCHIFFER. (u) b2 b7D

On this day, a Major ANDERSON attempted to contact RHODES, but was unable to reach him. He, therefore, told Mrs. RHODES that he was leaving for a rest in California, after which time he was going to Italy. (u) b2 b7D

On January 9, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that Major ANDERSON contacted PETER RHODES and told him that he was presently staying at RED's apartment at 41 West 12 Street, New York. ANDERSON is described as an Army Major, and he said that he was being held in the Army because he thought KIRK "would not let him go". (u) b2 b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Re: ALEXANDER KORAL

The following was dictated by Special Agent NICHOLAS M. KALMES and covers the period from January 2, 1946 through January 10, 1946:

As a result of spot-check surveillances on ALEXANDER KORAL during the above period by Special Agents WALTER NELSON, FRANCIS GALLANT and the writer, it was determined that KORAL continued to pursue the routine activities which have characterized him in past weeks. He proceeds regularly to his place of employment at 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, and when not there, he remains at home during a greater part of his free time.

In order to ascertain additional facts concerning KORAL, Mr. J. C. JUNG, a supervisor in the Sanitation Division of the Board of Education, was interviewed. Mr. JUNG said that he did not know KORAL well, but was able to advise after consulting records that KORAL had been in the Sanitation Division of the Board of Education since January 16, 1922. Mr. JUNG introduced the writer and Special Agent M. M. O'ROURKE to Mr. O. C. WOHLSTROM, who is Chief of the Sanitation Division of the Board of Education and KORAL's immediate chief.

Mr. WOHLSTROM said that he knew KORAL for twenty-five years, and had worked side by side with him for that period. He described KORAL as a steady worker and a clever man who had advanced himself to a position as Assistant Chief of the Sanitation Division. His position was described as overseer of all drafting work for plumbing in the public school system in New York.

Mr. WOHLSTROM mentioned that conversations with KORAL indicated that he favored the idea that "Russia had a way of life that should be given a chance". KORAL, he said, was a strong advocate of unionism. Regarding the family background of KORAL, Mr. WOHLSTROM added nothing to the information already reported concerning KORAL. He stated, however, that KORAL's father was occupied as a tailor, and that he knew two of KORAL's brothers were employees of the Board of Education of New York. WOHLSTROM confirmed previous reports that KORAL had a farm and said he believed that it was located in Connecticut, near Brewster.

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Kelly.

The following is being dictated by Special Agent Joseph M.

Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, wa
Abe Brothman

The following is a summary of subject's activities as noted by surveilling agents, whose logs are being retained as exhibits in instant case file.

On December 20, 1945, subject BROTHMAN was observed to proceed from his home at 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, to his office at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, driving his personal car to work. He appeared to have remained at his office all day and no pertinent activities were noted. He was not observed on the following day and confidential sources available furnished no information as to his whereabouts.

On December 22, 1945, subject was observed to leave his home and drive his car to the corner of 44th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City where he left the machine and shortly thereafter lost in traffic. He was, however, observed to return to his automobile at 12:55 P.M. accompanied by another man whom he drove to the Essex House in Central Park South. Subject BROTHMAN thereafter proceeded directly to his office from which he emerged shortly thereafter together with his office force for lunch at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue and 33rd Street. At 4:25 P.M. he was observed to leave his office with his secretary, MIRIAM MARKOWITZ, and an unidentified man; the group drove to 10 Avenue of the Americas where the unidentified man entered an apartment at 4:50 P.M. Further activities of BROTHMAN and MISS MARKOWITZ were not observed due to heavy traffic conditions.

The individual driven to the Essex House by BROTHMAN on December 22, 1945, was not identified but was described by Special Agent John G. Ruhl as follows:

Age:	35
Height:	5' 10"
Build:	Slender
Dress:	Gray hat and coat
Characteristics:	Wears glasses

Special Agent Ruhl was of the opinion that this person might be the Dr. BLUMENTHAL whom, according to information supplied by Confidential Informant [redacted] subject was supposed to meet. (XUS)

b2 b7D

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~~Confidential~~ Informant [redacted] advised on December 24, 1945, that BROTHMAN planned to work part of Christmas day, expecting to arrive at his office at approximately 1:00 P.M. b2 b7D

On December 26, 1945, although subject was not observed by surveillance ~~since maintained in the neighborhood~~ of his home, it is believed he spent the day there inasmuch as his car was observed to be on the grease rack in a nearby garage.

On December 27, 1945, subject, accompanied by an unidentified blonde haired girl, entered his office at 2:15 P.M. and were not observed again that day although surveillance was maintained to the close of the ordinary business day.

On December 28, 1945, information supplied by Confidential Informant [redacted] indicated that BROTHMAN expected to work at his office until 9:30 P.M. and that he had a 10:00 o'clock appointment at the Russian Tea Room. Physical surveillance on this date reflected that BROTHMAN and a blonde haired girl left his office at 5:55 P.M., visited a nearby bar for a short time and thereafter strolled in the neighborhood of his office which they reentered at 7:50 P.M. They left again at 9:55 P.M. when they proceeded by his automobile to the Russian Tea Room at 150 West 57th Street. After entering, they went directly to a table in the rear of the restaurant where they greeted an unknown man already seated at a table. Both sat down at the same table with this unidentified man. b2 b7D

At 12:05 A.M. on December 29, 1945, this unidentified individual left the Russian Tea Room and proceeded by trolley to 112th Street and Broadway from where he walked east, entering 508-16 West 112th Street, and proceeded immediately to enter either apartment 8A or 8B at that address. Special Agent J. M. Collins furnished the following description of this unknown man:

Age:	45
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	175 lbs.
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Blue
Race:	White
Build:	Stocky
Dress:	Gray suit and hat; black overcoat and brown shoes.

From the last mentioned date to January 7, 1946, subject BROTHMAN's activities were spot checked by Special Agent Joseph C. Walsh who verified

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BROTHMAN's presence each day at his office and noted that his activities appeared to be wholly normal and routine. From information previously reported by highly confidential sources, it was known that BROTHMAN planned to take a vacation of probably one week's duration at Brookside Farm, Wallkill, New York. It was reported that he expected to travel by automobile, and MIRIAM MARKOWITZ, his secretary, as well as "SI", apparently a business associate, planned to go with him. It was further reported by these reliable sources that subject's wife might join the group at Wallkill for the weekend. As of January 15, 1946, it is believed that subject and the others are still at Brookside Farm in Wallkill inasmuch as confidential sources available indicate that he is still out of the city.

The following information was made available by Confidential Informant [redacted] who is in a position to observe subject's activities at his office. (X)(u) b2 b7D

On December 20, 1945, inquiry was made of BROTHMAN by STEIGLE (phonetic), of the Russian-American Institute, as to an interview desired by the latter who stated he understands that BROTHMAN knows what the Russians are doing in chemistry. An appointment was given him by BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN appears to be devoting considerable time to a project his firm has undertaken for Chinese interests; it is believed this refers to the Commission on Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China, inasmuch as BROTHMAN had previously listed that agency as one of his clients and further that agents located a joint bank account in the name of BROTHMAN and two Chinese, one of whom was a colonel. (X)(u)

On December 24, 1945, according to this same informant, BROTHMAN informed his wife that he had on that day had a wonderful lunch with Dr. BLUMENFELD who apparently belonged to some political group in which BROTHMAN plans to become active. The only descriptive matter he furnished concerning this person was to say that BLUMENFELD and a Dr. WEITZMAN (phonetic) who is staying at the Essex House, are not "Jabotinski-ites". It is believed that this individual may be the person whom BROTHMAN was observed dropping at the Essex House. (X)(u)

On December 25, 1945 this same source reported that Dr. BLUMENFELD communicated with BROTHMAN at the latter's office and requested that he come to BLUMENFELD's home at 322 West 72nd Street, apartment 6B; it was learned from this same source that BROTHMAN planned to accept that invitation and that he expected to go to WEITZMAN's home with Dr. BLUMENFELD, whom he more fully identified as JOSEPH BLUMENFELD. (X)(u)

On December 28, 1945, this same informant reported that on that day an unidentified individual known only as "BEN" had communicated (X)(u)

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with OSCAR J. VAGO, business partner of BROTHMAN, and informed him that he was very worried because he was being investigated by a man who claimed to be a lieutenant in the Counter Intelligence Corps. VAGO was said to have expressed amazement "that they still persist in investigating". BEN requested VAGO to get to some important person who could do something about it and BEN indicated that he had been in the Army as a staff sergeant and that there is something in his past which apparently has not been forgotten. BEN indicated that the inquiries about which he is worried are being made in Japan and VAGO suggested that BEN go to the Lawyer's Guild or go to see MARTIN POPPER (phonetic), described by VAGO as a "big shot". (X)(u)

On December 29, 1945, according to this highly confidential informant, a person identified only as SID asked BROTHMAN if the latter was going to the New Masses Ball on New Year's Eve and BROTHMAN was unable to give a definite answer because he had a touch of flu. (X)(u)

On January 3, 1946, an unidentified woman attempted to communicate telephonically with one FRED BRIEHL, Kingston, New York, but was told there was no telephone listed for him. BRIEHL is a well known Communist in New York. (X)(u)

Considerable information has been made available by Confidential Informant [redacted] reflecting the movements of BRIEHL as well as the fact that he is engaged in what appears to be routine work of a consulting engineer, apparently in various branches of the field. A complete account of such information is not being set out herein inasmuch as it has been carefully reviewed and it is believed not pertinent to instant case; a record of it, however, is maintained in logs which are exhibits in instant case file and, in the event further developments make it advisable, such information will be more fully reported. (X)(u) b2 b7D

The services of Confidential Informant [redacted] were enlisted on January 8, 1946, and this informant will be in a position to report on activities at the laboratory maintained by subject BROTHMAN under the name of ABA Laboratories, 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, by this informant but it is to be noted that BROTHMAN is still out of the city. (X)(u) b2 b7D

A mail cover placed on A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, has reflected the receipt of a considerable quantity of correspondence from large and well known business

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concerns with whom a consulting engineer's firm normally would be expected to correspond. There are being listed below the names of senders of mail in those cases where the identity of the sender is not apparent and well known.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Sender</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
12/28/45	SERGE X JARVIS	10 East 40th St.,	New York 16, N.Y.
1/4/46	HAROLD X SHALIT	20 Tommele Ave.,	Jersey City, N.J.
1/4/46	H. X SLAVIN	510 West 112th St.,	New York, N.Y.

It is believed probable that the H. SLAVIN listed above is identical with the unknown man whom BROTHMAN was observed meeting at the Russian Tea Room on the evening of December 28, 1945, inasmuch as this person was surveilled to 508-10 West 112th Street, New York City.

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Re: CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE

Dooley:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Edward W.

On January 3, 1946 at 11:05 PM Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that one CLAUDE (phonetic) called BELFRAGE at the latter's residence. CLAUDE stated that he had received a telegram from DON (phonetic), advising that the meeting of their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 PM the following day at 55 W. 42nd Street, New York City, on the seventh floor. CLAUDE asked BELFRAGE if he thought he could be there and BELFRAGE advised that he was not sure but that he believed he could. CLAUDE stated one WOODY MESSNER (phonetic) would be with him but that WOODY MESSNER would not go to meet their mutual friend. This reference to WOODY MESSNER was in connection with a proposed luncheon engagement. (u) b2 b7D

It will be recalled that prior investigation has established that EARL BROWDER has recently taken Room #702 at 55 W. 42nd Street for the headquarters of his new publication "Distributors Guide". It was thought probable that the "mutual friend" referred to by the informant, as above stated, was EARL BROWDER. Consequently, 55 West 42nd Street, on the day of the proposed meeting, January 4, 1946, was covered by a surveillance established by Special Agents Edward W. Dooley, Walter H. Nelson and Frank J. Gallant. A surveillance had previously been maintained from about 1:20 PM at Churchill's Restaurant, Park Avenue and 42nd Street, where the luncheon meeting was to take place, but BELFRAGE had not been observed at that point. Confidential Informant [redacted] later advised that since BELFRAGE had taken the 1:00 PM train from Croton-on-Hudson, he had arrived too late for the luncheon engagement. (u) b2 b7D

At 2:10 PM BELFRAGE was observed entering the building at 55 W. 42nd Street and he proceeded directly to Room 702. It had previously been observed that Room 702 was occupied apparently by several people because voices could readily be heard through the open transom. However, due to the location of Room 702, it was impossible for an agent to remain outside of this door. (u)

At 3:25 PM BELFRAGE emerged from 55 W. 42nd Street, accompanied by EARL BROWDER and an unknown man and woman. The woman was about 55 years of age, 5'3" in height to 5'4", 125 pounds, with black, graying hair. She wore glasses and was dressed entirely in black. It is felt that this woman may have been BROWDER's wife, but this was not definitely established. (u)

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The unknown man was from 30 to 33 years of age, about 6'2" tall, about 190 pounds and had dark brown hair. He was clean-shaven, but appeared to have a heavy dark beard. He was well-built and athletic in appearance, with rugged, rather handsome features and a jutting jaw. He wore a gray, battered felt hat and a soiled, tan cravenetted raincoat.

Special Agents Edward W. Dooley, Walter H. Nelson and Frank J. Gallant all observed these persons come out of the entrance to 55 W. 42nd Street and observed them proceed to Dan's Tavern on the north side of 42nd Street, just west of Sixth Avenue. In Dan's Tavern they occupied a booth to the right of the entrance and partook of refreshments until 4:10 PM, when they emerged from Dan's Tavern, talked for a few minutes on the sidewalk and then separated. Agent Gallant followed BELFRAGE, who walked east on 42nd Street and Special Agents Dooley and Nelson followed BROWDER and the unknown man and woman west on 42nd Street.

At 4:20 PM BROWDER and the unknown man and woman went into the subway entrance on the west side of the Times Building and, after going through the turnstile they separated. The surveillance was then discontinued on BROWDER and the unknown woman, who proceeded to another subway, and the unknown man was observed boarding an IRT subway, the Seventh Avenue express.

At 4:30 PM the unknown man left the subway at 96th Street and Broadway and stopped at two apparel stores on Upper Broadway, purchasing some shoes and accessories. At 5:00 PM he boarded an uptown Broadway street car at 100th Street and rode to the Columbia University campus. Entering the campus on the west side of Broadway, he walked to a building on the extreme west side of the campus, which he entered and where he apparently made an inquiry at one of the college offices. He then exited from the front of the building and walked directly to Furnald Hall, which is a large dormitory on the Columbia University campus. In Furnald Hall he walked upstairs, probably to the 3rd floor. His final destination in Furnald Hall was not determined, but a surveillance was maintained in the lobby until 7:50 PM, but the man did not reappear. This would seem to indicate that he had a room in this dormitory, it being noted that he had eaten at Dan's Tavern and apparently did not reappear for dinner.

Efforts are being made to determine the identity of this individual. It is felt that he is probably a student or a professor at Columbia University. From his age, it would seem that he is not an undergraduate student.

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In this connection it is noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished certain additional information which relates to the above described incident. According to this informant, at 9:05 AM on January 7, 1946, an unidentified woman talked to MOLLY BELFRAGE, wife of CEDRIC BELFRAGE. They discussed the impending appearance of one DON WEST (phonetic) before a group, for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program for a meeting. MOLLY said that WEST is on a sabbatical leave from a school at Nula, Georgia, where he is Superintendent of Schools. She also stated that WEST has a Georgia background and is presently attending Teachers College at Columbia University. She stated this was a preliminary to his returning to Georgia to run for Congress against Congressman WOODS of the Reorganized Dies Committee. MOLLY described WEST as about 32 years old and good looking and said that his plan could be programed as a discussion of the "Springfield Plan" for the Backward South.

It is noted that in connection with the information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] on January 3, 1946, referred to above, a man identified as CLAUDE said that he had received a telegram from DON advising of the meeting, which subsequently took place. It is not clear whether DON simply arranged the meeting for BELFRAGE and CLAUDE or whether DON, too, was to be present at the meeting. The possibility appears to exist, however, that the unidentified man who was surveilled to Columbia University may be either CLAUDE or DON, the latter being later identified as DON WEST (phonetic).

In connection with the above described meeting it is noted that on January 4, 1946 at 11:45 AM, information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] to the effect that MOLLY BELFRAGE discussed the above described meeting with an unknown man. This man told MOLLY BELFRAGE that the meeting concerned the setting up of a news service, the purpose of which service was the analysis of the international business situation. MOLLY indicated that she was aware of the identity of the man holding the meeting (apparently referring to EARL BROWDER) and the unidentified man then indicated that the man holding the meeting was going into the thing with his brother. This is, no doubt, a reference to EARL BROWDER's brother, WILLIAM.

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised from time to time that MOLLY BELFRAGE has numerous conversations with LOUIS FISHER. It is apparent that MOLLY BELFRAGE keeps LOUIS FISHER posted as to the activities of CEDRIC BELFRAGE and, according to information by this source, on January 5, 1946, MOLLY BELFRAGE described the meeting between EARL BROWDER, BELFRAGE, et al, to LOUIS FISHER in considerable detail. The information MOLLY BELFRAGE furnished to FISHER, however, concerned itself principally with BROWDER's future plans and did not give specific information as to where CEDRIC BELFRAGE fits into these plans.

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Neither could the informant on this occasion ascertain the exact purpose of the above described meeting, although from information furnished on this occasion and from other information furnished, it would appear that the principal subject matter under discussion was BROWDER's new publication "Consumers Guide". This is a conclusion, however, based on a consideration of the rather general information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted]. The informant has not furnished sufficiently detailed information to establish this as a fact. (u)

In connection with LOUIS FISHER it should be noted that he resides at the Duane Hotel, 237 Madison Avenue, New York City, Telephone Ashland 4-9388. He is a former Moscow press representative for various U. S. newspapers and is a well-known journalist and author. Ideologically he is reportedly anti-Stalin. From information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] it appears rather obvious that LOUIS FISHER and MOLLY BELFRAGE are extremely friendly and that they are probably having an affair unknown to subject CEDRIC BELFRAGE. It should be here noted that CEDRIC BELFRAGE's wife is apparently known as MOLLY. Her true name, of course, is MARY BEATRICE PIGOTT BELFRAGE. (u)

As was above stated, after the meeting of January 4, 1946 BELFRAGE was surveilled by Special Agent Frank J. Gallant. BELFRAGE proceeded directly from Dan's Tavern to the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. He went to the Reference Room and engaged in what appeared to be a research project. He remained at the library and made no contacts up to the point when the surveillance was discontinued. (u)

A mail cover maintained on BELFRAGE reflects that he receives a good deal of correspondence, both from England and persons in the United States, but nothing which appears to be of interest to this investigation has been developed from this source. Attempts are being made to locate a bank account for BELFRAGE. It is noted that he received correspondence from the Bankers Trust Company, P.O. Box 318, New York 15, New York. However, Special Agent (A) Arthur F. Redmond advised that he checked with the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City and determined that a search of their indices failed to disclose any bank account or safety deposit box in the name of CEDRIC BELFRAGE. (u)

By letter dated December 5, 1945 the Bureau furnished the New York Office with considerable information concerning BELFRAGE, which was gained from a review of the Bureau files and sources available to the Bureau. The pertinent information from these sources, not previously reported, is being set out hereafter.

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[REDACTED] b7D

On December 28, 1937, in the "New Masses" magazine, page 6, appeared an article written by CEDRIC BELFRAGE entitled "Politics Catches Up with the Writer".

On April 9, 1938 an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under title "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government. American friends of Spanish Democracy send President petition signed by 92 leading clergymen, editors, union leaders". The article then carried a complete text of the statement and the name CEDRIC BELFRAGE appeared in the list of individuals signing the statement.

The December 13, 1938 issue of the "Peoples' World", a West Coast Communist Party newspaper, carried an article concerning a meeting in the Russ Auditorium in San Diego, California, which was sponsored for the Defense of Democracy and the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. This article revealed that CEDRIC BELFRAGE, an English author, was one of the speakers and that he told the audience that the English government no longer represents the people of Great Britain who let slip away their freedom of speech, press and radio. He warned "democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is beginning to happen here".

A "New York Journal American" article dated October 18, 1938, under the caption "Red Activities Face Boston Jury Inquiry" reveals that EDWARD F. SULLIVAN was an investigator for the Dies Congressional Committee probing un-American activities and had named more than two score Hollywood celebrities as having contributed to the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy during a drive by the Spanish government to raise money for medical facilities. He stated that the names appeared on the side of an ambulance pictured on a circular which SULLIVAN said he had turned over to the Dies Committee. CEDRIC BELFRAGE was one of the names mentioned.

In April 1940 an alleged list of Communists and direct sympathizers in California was furnished to the Bureau. This material was obtained from an outside unknown source and included the name of CEDRIC BELFRAGE, 30708, Roosevelt Highway, Pacific Palisades.

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has forwarded to the Bureau an article written by CEDRIC BELFRAGE in "The Clipper", magazine, of August 1940. In furnishing this article the informant described BELFRAGE as "a money mad English Red who frequently sneers at the United States." The article by BELFRAGE was entitled "We Don't Like Your Face". Therein he ridicules the Dies Committee and there is a statement attributed to Representative Hamilton Fish that "Congress has the power to deport aliens even if we don't like the color of their eyes". This article was described as being definitely Communistic in tenor. b7D b2

In the report of Special Agent W. M. Hawkins dated May 15, 1942, Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "GEORGE LOUIS GEORGE, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-R"; page 6 reveals that the subject of that investigation has made the statement that he considered several individuals as his good friends. One of these listed was CEDRIC BELFRAGE, who was employed by the British Embassy in New York City and engaged in propaganda work. This report further reveals that CEDRIC BELFRAGE in 1941 was an instructor in the School for Writers and that he was formerly on the editorial board of "The Clipper" which was definitely a radical magazine. In 1938 BELFRAGE was listed as a member of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners which was the outgrowth of the Communist Committee for the Defense of the Southern Political Prisoners.

The report of Special Agent Joseph G. Findley dated December 5, 1942, at Los Angeles, California, entitled "RASKIL H. GLEICHMAN, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C", reveals that the subject of this investigation was reported to the Los Angeles Office by [REDACTED] as having attended a convention of the Northern California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES, which was held at San Francisco, California, on August 27-28, 1941 as a delegate from Southern California along with several other individuals who were stated to be well-known Communists and Communist Party line followers. Included in that list of names was CEDRIC BELFRAGE. b2 b7D

The report of Special Agent James G. Findley dated July 17, 1942, entitled "LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS", carries a list of the most active members of a Hollywood chapter of the LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. According to the report, this group of names consisted of individuals who controlled the policies and political viewpoints of the League and that each one named has more or less been identified with Communists and Communist Front activities in Hollywood and elsewhere. The name CEDRIC BELFRAGE appeared in this group of names and he was identified as follows: "long record of fellow traveling, associate editor of 'Black and White,' member of the editorial board of 'The Clipper', contributor of articles along COMMUNIST PARTY line, signed call for CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS August 27-28, 1941, a Communist Front teacher in WRITERS' SCHOOL".

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During 1941 it was reported that the name of CEDRIC BELFRAGE appeared among the editors of "The Clipper", official organ of the Hollywood chapter of the LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS. This organization according to reliable reports was established at the CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS in New York City during April 1935. The signers of the call for the initial Congress included such well-known Communists as EARL BROWDER, CLARENCE NATHAWAY and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. The organization reportedly has been Communist influenced since organization and has changed its program with the COMMUNIST PARTY change in line.

On February 6, 1941 an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the heading "Spain Rescue Mission Signs Contract for Refugee Ship". This article carried a list of names of individuals who were sponsors of the Rescue Ship mission. The name CEDRIC BELFRAGE was listed.

In the report of Special Agent L. G. Pryor, dated February 19, 1941 at Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, aka the National Committee for Peoples' Rights; INTERNAL SECURITY-C," reveals that the name CEDRIC BELFRAGE was listed as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEOPLES' RIGHTS.

The report of Special Agent James G. Findley dated March 12, 1941, at Los Angeles, California, entitled "NORTH AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE", reveals that the name CEDRIC BELFRAGE was listed as a supporter of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

On May 15, 1941 an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" entitled "Film Committee Active in Planning Writers Congress". This article revealed that prominent Hollywood writers who will comprise the film committee of the FOURTH AMERICAN WRITERS CONGRESS, to be held in New York City June 6-8, 1941, will include many individuals among whom was listed CEDRIC BELFRAGE. The article further stated that a feature of the Congress will be the presentation of the Randolph Burnes memorial award to the American writer who has performed "the most distinguished service for culture and peace".

In connection with articles appearing in "The Clipper", the Los Angeles Field Office on July 10, 1941 furnished the Bureau with the title and author of articles appearing in the issues of "The Clipper" from November 1940 to June 1941. CEDRIC BELFRAGE was the author of the following articles appearing in this publication:

- "Super Chief", November 1940
- "Put Your Finger on the Key", January 1941
- "Orson Wells' Citizen Kane", May 1941

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The report of Special Agent Thomas E. Myers dated October 18, 1941 at Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "HERBERT SIBERMAN; JOHN HOWARD LAWSON; INTERNAL SECURITY-R", reveals that with reference to the general activities of JOHN HOWARD LAWSON information was furnished by WALTER PETER, 4524 Coldwater Canyon Avenue, that on October 5, 1941, LAWSON held what appeared to be a large group meeting at his home. PETER stated that a number of cars were observed by him at LAWSON's residence so parked as to indicate definitely that the occupants were all at LAWSON's. The license numbers of these cars as furnished by PETER were checked and one of the cars was registered to CEDRIC BELFRAGE, 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California, California license #698-337. Several other individuals were likewise identified. According to this report the individuals attending the October 5, 1941 meeting are all known in his particular way to be so-called Hollywood intellectuals whose main occupation is writing for magazines and motion picture studios. CEDRIC BELFRAGE is a member of the editorial board of "The Clipper", which is definitely a radical magazine, and the group as a whole represented a radical fringe of Hollywood writers.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, identified as a writer from Southern California, was listed as a delegate attending a conference which was sponsored by the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL and a Southern California Branch of the NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES, which was held in San Francisco, California, on August 27-28, 1941.

The report of Special Agent Joseph W. Corcoran dated December 4, 1944 at Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "WILLIAM ELWELL OLIVER, was,; SECURITY MATTER-C" reveals that the subject of that investigation had been active in various affairs of the HOLLYWOOD WRITERS MOBILIZATION, which was an alleged Communist controlled group. Information was received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The report of Special Agent John R. Vicars dated May 22, 1944 at Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "RUSSIA WAR RELIEF, INC.; INTERNAL SECURITY-C", reveals that [REDACTED]

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A list of contributors published by ~~RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF~~ further reflects the activities of the Communists in this organization. On January 16, 1942 a mimeographed list of contributors which reportedly have Communist sympathies included the name of CEDRIC BELFRAGE as a contributor of \$2.10.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that LEWIS BROWNE, a well-known writer, had returned on that day to the United States and had made the statement to the informant that the Communists in Hollywood two years previously had tried to have him join the Communist Party. LEWIS BROWNE stated that a high functionary of the COMMUNIST PARTY named JEROME came to his home and argued for two hours because BROWNE had always had extremely left wing views. BROWNE further told the informant that one of the principle secret agents of the American COMMUNIST PARTY high command of Hollywood was one CEDRIC BELFRAGE, who is a movie correspondent for the Los Angeles News Chronicle. BROWNE claimed to the informant that BELFRAGE is an agent of the Comintern.

The Los Angeles Office by letter to the Bureau dated May 5, 1942 re "HOLLYWOOD WRITERS MOBILIZATION FOR DEFENSE; INTERNAL SECURITY-C-R", reveals that the LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS during 1941 put out a monthly publication known as "The Clipper", which carried on its editorial staff 16 individuals all of whom are radicals and some are known as being very active Communists. CEDRIC BELFRAGE was listed as one of the 16.

A report of Special Agent John R. Vicars dated September 6, 1942, at Los Angeles, entitled "HERBERT BIBERMAN; JOHN HOWARD LAWSON; INTERNAL SECURITY-R", reveals that on April 26, 1942, the automobile, license #69B-377, registered to CEDRIC BELFRAGE was observed at the residence of JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, 4542 Coldwater Canyon, North Hollywood, California, from 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM.

The report of Special Agent James G. Findley dated February 18, 1943, Los Angeles, California, entitled "Communist Infiltration of the Motion Picture Industry; Internal Security-C", reveals that source TV had compiled a list of the members of the SCREEN WRITERS GUILD who are fellow travelers in the LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS who have been identified for many years as engaged in Communist activity. Among these individuals listed was the name CEDRIC BELFRAGE.

In a report of Special Agent L. Byron Lockhart dated January 18, 1944, at Detroit, Michigan, entitled "Reverend Claude Clossie Williams, was; Internal Security-C" reveals that CEDRIC BELFRAGE is listed as one of the counselors of the PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION. This information was set out in a pamphlet dated July 18, 1943.

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The report of Special Agent James G. Findley dated September 9, 1943 at Los Angeles, entitled "LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS; INTERNAL SECURITY-C", contains a list of the members of the League who have taught in the HOLLYWOOD WRITERS SCHOOL over a period of the past three years.

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The report of Special Agent L. Byron Lockhart dated September 21, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled "Reverend Claude Clossie Williams, was, INTERNAL SECURITY-C", reveals that according to a letterhead the name of CEDRIC BELFRAGE appeared as a national sponsor of the PEOPLES' INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION.

The report of Special Agent Daniel Cahill dated at Los Angeles February 24, 1945, in the case entitled "GEORGE HENRI ANTON IIVENS, wa; INTERNAL SECURITY-R", reveals that the name CEDRIC BELFRAGE, 106 Kling Street, North Hollywood, SU1 4652, was listed in IVEN's personal notebook.

In the case file concerning the PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION, there is a photostatic copy of a report dated May 24, 1945, concerning this organization and several individuals connected with it. In this report it is stated that CEDRIC BELFRAGE, author of "South of God" and "A Faith to Free the People", is connected with this "Red institute".

The report of Special Agent John H. Rhineberg dated November 2, 1945, at Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled "PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION; INTERNAL SECURITY-C", reveals that a review and discussion of "A Faith to Free the People", a biography of the life of CLAUDE WILLIAMS, Director of the PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION, written by CEDRIC BELFRAGE, should be among the first books reviewed by each chapter of the organization. The reading of this book is a requirement of all members.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Re: JOSEPH WITOUT ECKHART

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Edward W. Dooley:

By letter dated November 30, 1945, the Philadelphia Field Division was requested to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia and to furnish any information concerning ECKHART to the New York Office. In response to this request, by letter of December 8, 1945, the Philadelphia Office furnished the following information:

MRS. HARRIET E. DAYTON, Information Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, made available four applications for re-entry permits and their four respective permits, representing the only information concerning JOSEPH W. ECKHART available in the Central Office files.

The first application, #1066643, dated December 18, 1935, at New York City, gives JOSEPH W. ECKHART's full name as JOSEPH WITOUT ECKHART, who originally entered this country at Detroit, Michigan, on March 2, 1921. His description, as it appears on his application, is as follows:

Birth date:	February 2, 1895
Place of birth:	Kovno, Lithuania
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Eyes:	Hazel
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Dark
Marital Status:	Single
Identifying Marks:	None
Residence:	Hotel Vanderbilt, Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York City
Employment:	Chemist, employed by JOSEPH De WYCKOFF, Ramsey, New Jersey
Relatives:	Father ADAM ECKHART; Mother MARIE GORSTEIN

At the time of this application, ECKHART indicated his temporary address abroad would be the American Club, London, England. He indicated that he proposed a two month absence from this country, with the intention of visiting England and France for the purpose of business. The application reflects the fact that, when originally ECKHART was admitted to this country, his nearest "relative or friend" in the country from which he

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had come, which was designated as Lithuania, was one ANTHONY GELBART, 28 Alexander Str., Kovno, Lithuania. Likewise, upon his original entry into this country, he was destined to one PHILIP ROSENBLATT, 93 West 119 Street, New York City.

Permit #1067386, issued at Washington D.C. on December 20, 1935, shows that ECKHART re-entered the United States on May 25, 1936, at New York City, having come as a passenger on the Normandy.

The second application for Re-entry Permit, #1107889, dated July 20, 1936, at New York City, included the following additional information:

It indicated that his last permanent residence abroad had been London, England, and that the relative or friend in the country from which he came at the time of his last entry was JOSEPH DeWYCKOFF, Aldford House, Park Lane, London, England. ECKHART proposed to depart August 8, 1936, at New York City on board the Georgia, for the purpose of visiting England on business for approximately three months.

Permit #1109744, executed July 30, 1936, at Washington D.C., shows that ECKHART arrived in the United States September 21, 1936, having come on the airplane Douglas of the Pan American Airways and landing at the Brownsville Municipal Airport.

Application for Re-entry Permit #1115090, dated September 28, 1936, at Washington D.C., disclosed the fact that ECKHART was now employed as a chemist for JOSEPH DeWYCKOFF, Beyer International, London, England. In his application, ECKHART indicated that his proposed temporary residence abroad would be the Hotel Ontario in Mexico City. He proposed to depart from the Brownsville Airport September 30, 1936, to visit Mexico on business.

Re-entry Permit #1116710, dated September 28, 1936, at Washington D.C., shows that ECKHART arrived in this country at the Brownsville Municipal Airport on October 2, 1936, having again come as a passenger on board the airplane Douglas.

The fourth and last application for Re-entry permit #1118367, issued October 29, 1936, at New York City, gave his proposed temporary address abroad as Beyer International, Brentford, Middlesex, England. ECKHART proposed to depart from New York City on November 4, 1936, on board the Queen Mary for a three month business visit to England and France. In this application, it was noted that ECKHART gave his nearest relative as JOSEPH DeWYCKOFF, Ramsey, New Jersey.

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It is further noted that in all four applications ECKHART's marital status was designated as single and his American residence as the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Re-Entry Permit #1119996, dated October 31, 1936, at Washington D.C., shows that ECKHART arrived in New York City on February 24, 1937, having come as a passenger on board the steamship Paris.

It is to be noted that the letter from Philadelphia above referred to specifically indicates that the Alien Registration files in Philadelphia contain no reference whatsoever to JOSEPH WITOUT ECKHART, and thus it would be indicated that ECKHART was not in the United States in or subsequent to the year 1940 in the status of an alien complying with the registration laws of this country. The possibility exists, of course, that he may be in the United States under an assumed name, or that he may be in this country under his true name but not registered as an alien. As will be later indicated in instant report, information has been developed to the effect that he filed a Declaration of Intention for United States citizenship in the Southern District of New York, but failed to pursue this citizenship application.

An examination of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflected the following additional information with reference to JOSEPH W. ECKHART:

Immigration and Naturalization Service file No. 22428 reflects that on November 20, 1935, ECKHART, under the name of JOSEPH WITOUT ECKHART, filed an application for a Certificate of Registry of an Alien. It was ascertained by the writer that a Certificate of Registry is a legal document applied for by aliens who entered the United States legally or illegally prior to the year 1924, but who are unable to prove that they are legal residents of the United States. According to information furnished by the Immigration authorities, persons who entered the United States prior to 1924, with or without a visa, may establish their status as legal residents by securing a Certificate of Registry. Apparently it was to thus establish his status as a legal resident of this country that ECKHART filed for this paper in November, 1935.

In connection with this proceeding, ECKHART furnished certain written information on his application form which is digested herewith as follows:

It is reflected that ECKHART claimed that he came to the United States from Kovno, Lithuania, having as his destination the City of New York, and intended to remain permanently in the United States. He fur-

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nished the following residence addresses in chronological order:

93 West 119 Street, Detroit, Michigan, March, 1921 to May, 1921
 89 West 119 Street, New York City, May, 1921, to May, 1922
 1955 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, August, 1923, to Sept. 1928
 414 Riverside Drive, New York City, October, 1928, to November 1929
 1955 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, December, 1929, to Sept. 1935
 Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City, October, 1935, to date of application

ECKHART also furnished the following employment information:

Concourse Bus Lines, Inc., 136 St., and Madison Avenue, New York City, July, 1921, to July, 1924
 Equitable Motor Truck Company, Inc., 220 West 42 Street, New York, August, 1924, to January, 1928
 Stillwell Laboratories, Inc., 76 1/2 Pine Street, January, 1928 to December, 1929
 Brockway Motor Company, 240 West 55 Street, New York, January, 1930 to December, 1934
JOSEPH A. DeWYCKOFF, Ramsey, New Jersey, January, 1935, to date of application

In addition to the above information furnished in writing (as was, of course, information concerning date and place of birth, etc., which has previously been mentioned), ECKHART furnished more complete information concerning his entrance into this country and his activities here, during the course of a hearing held December 9, 1935, at Ellis Island, New York. At this hearing a question-answer statement was taken by Inspector in Charge EDWARD D. ZUCKER. A review of this question-answer statement revealed the following information (it being particularly noted that ECKHART testified in English and that no interpreter was needed):

According to his own testimony, ECKHART was born at Kovno, Lithuania, February 2, 1895, and was, in 1935, a member of the German race but a subject of Lithuania. His last permanent foreign residence was Kovno and his occupation was listed as that of a chemist. He never married. ECKHART wished to come to the United States but could not do so legally because of troubled conditions in Lithuania, and consequently sometime prior to his leaving Lithuania, he paid \$1,000 to a smuggling ring in that country which arranged to get him into the United States.

Pursuant to this arrangement, he arrived in Canada at Halifax in the end of January, 1921, on the SS STAVANGERFJORD as a stowaway, these arrangements having been made by the smuggling ring above referred to. The sailor in whose custody he had crossed the ocean introduced him to a man in

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Halifax who, in turn, brought ECKHART to Windsor, and across to the American side via ferry boat. On the American shore the man accompanying ECKHART spoke to a United States Immigration Inspector and through some device or another, arranged it so that ECKHART was passed into the United States with no questions asked. Questioned as to the modus operandi of the smuggling ring, ECKHART said he could not recall any of the names of the people involved in that business. ECKHART advised that he had been in the United States since his entry in the above-described manner on March 2, 1921, and he denied ever having been arrested or ever having been involved in any trouble of any kind.

With reference to his activities in Lithuania, ECKHART advised that he had last resided in that country at a place called Pogulanka, near the city of Kovno, and that there he had worked for a Lithuanian Government institution called the "Food Bureau of the Kovno Municipality." He stated that he quit this job in August, 1920, and boarded a freighter at Livau to cross the Baltic to the Swedish port of Goteborg. He proceeded from Goteborg to Oslo, Norway, and from Oslo proceeded to Halifax in the above-described manner. ECKHART stated that he had no relatives in Lithuania in 1935. He said he had a sister residing there in 1920 or 1921, but that she had married and moved to Russia.

ECKHART was unable to furnish a passport or documents of any kind to substantiate the testimony he gave at the hearing. He advised that upon his entry into the United States in 1921, he spoke no English whatsoever, but that in Detroit he found a job in a grocery store which was operated by one JACOB WASSERMAN. He said that he later came to New York, as had been his original intention, and that his first address in New York was 93 West 119 Street, where he lived with one ROSENBLATT, a dentist whose present address ECKHART claimed not to know.

ECKHART testified that after coming to New York and taking up residence with Dr. ROSENBLATT (whom apparently he had not previously known), he got to know a Dr. GREENBERG, who suggested that he contact a Major EMIL LEINDORF, who was connected with the transportation business and who might be able to give ECKHART a job. ECKHART testified that about July 1, 1921, he went to the office of EMIL LEINDORF who spoke German, and that LEINDORF hired him.

ECKHART stated that he worked for LEINDORF in one capacity or another almost continuously until 1935, excepting for the years 1928 and 1929 (when he was otherwise employed, as above employment summary indicates). ECKHART said that he started out working for LEINDORF as a "spotter" on a street car inasmuch as no knowledge of the English language was necessary for this job, and that he later worked for LEINDORF in other positions, leav-

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ing LEINDORF in January, 1935, to take up employment with a Mr. DeWYCKOFF. It may be here noted that ECKHART, unable to furnish documentary information to substantiate the story of his entry into this country, testified that he could produce EMIL LEINDORF and also ABRAHAM HOLLANDER as witnesses who could testify that he was actually in the United States in 1921. With reference to ABRAHAM HOLLANDER, ECKHART testified that in May, 1921, he applied to the Henry Midgley Company on Church Street, New York City, for a job, and that he there became acquainted with ABRAHAM HOLLANDER, who was the Employment Manager of that firm. ECKHART admitted that HOLLANDER did not hire him and that he had very little contact with HOLLANDER after 1921. ECKHART stated that Major EMIL LEINDORF was his best friend and the person who was most closely connected with his activities.

ECKHART testified that he was a member of no organizations in the United States, that he had no insurance of any kind, but that he had a bank account in the "Empire City" Bank. Asked why he had not previously applied for United States citizenship, he stated that he felt he was ineligible since he had not entered the country legally, but that when he had discussed the matter with LEINDORF, LEINDORF had advised him that he might possibly seek citizenship. ECKHART testified that he then consulted an attorney who had advised him to apply for a Certificate of Registry.

It may be noted that while no attorney appeared as a matter of record in the proceedings, that there was an attorney's business card in the file which bore the following information: Strelzin and Weiser, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The record of the Ellis Island hearing further reflects that EMIL L. LEINDORF testified as a witness for ECKHART in the above-described hearing, and that during the course of his testimony, he furnished the following information:

LEINDORF stated that he was born in New York City October 15, 1887, and that he was a resident of 1325 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York. He said that he had been engaged in the motor transportation business for 29 years and that he was on the date of the hearing, general representative for the Ford Motor Truck Company throughout the United States. He advised that he also operated under a franchise granted by the Board of Estimate, New York City, and that he had been a Deputy Chief in Command of Transportation of the New York City Police Department from 1921 to 1926.

LEINDORF testified that in about 1921 he had employed ECKHART as a "spotter" and had thereafter employed him in many other capacities. He stated for the record that he had found ECKHART to be an excellent, loyal employee, of good moral character, and furthermore that ECKHART had never

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left the United States during the entire period that LEINDORF was associated with him. LEINDORF testified finally that ECKHART had remained in his employ until December, 1934.

A second witness for ECKHART was ABRAHAM HOLLANDER, who testified as follows:

ABRAHAM HOLLANDER stated that he was born in New York City November 1, 1889, and that he resided at 104 East 76 (or 78) Street, and that his occupation was that of Employment Manager of the Boro-Wide School Transportation Company. He testified that he met ECKHART in 1921 when he, HOLLANDER, had been Employment Manager of the Henry F. Midgley Company and ECKHART had sought a job as a chemist. HOLLANDER admitted that he had seen little of ECKHART over the ensuing years, but that as far as he knew, ECKHART was a man of excellent character and had never been in any trouble.

It may be noted that in the hearing above referred to, ECKHART maintained that he was at all times and without interruption a resident of the United States, from the time of his entry into this country in March, 1921, until the time of the hearing, and that this information appears to be borne out by the testimony of LEINDORF who apparently knew ECKHART well during that period.

The Immigration file also reflects a copy of a letter dated December 9, 1935, from Dr. MORRIS GREENBERG, 143 West 87 Street, to the District Director of Immigration and Naturalization. In the letter, Dr. GREENBERG stated that he first treated JOSEPH W. ECKHART May 5, 1921, later in 1922, and in 1927, but that he had not seen ECKHART again until December 9, 1935, when ECKHART asked him to furnish the above stated information.

As a result of the above hearing, ECKHART was issued Certificate of Registry No. 71977 dated December 13, 1935, and received by ECKHART personally at Ellis Island December 18, 1935. There is a receipt in ECKHART's handwriting in the Immigration and Naturalization file.

Immigration and Naturalization records also reflect that ECKHART filed Declaration of Intention No. 2439560 in the Southern District of New York June 5, 1936, at which time he gave the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York City, as his residence address. This address was later changed to care of Major LEINDORF, 1650 Broadway. Information on the Declaration of Intention concerning ECKHART's background and personal history will not be restated here, but it may be noted that at the time of filing his Declaration of Intention, ECKHART claimed continuous and uninterrupted residence in the United States from March 2, 1921, to the date of filing his Declaration. He stated that his occupation was that of a chemist.

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In connection with the filing of this Declaration, a check was made by the Naturalization authorities of the immigration records at Detroit, Michigan, and it was noted that a Certificate of Arrival dated May 19, 1936, was forwarded to the Southern District of New York. The Certificate of Arrival indicates that ECKHART entered the United States via ferry at Detroit, Michigan, March 2, 1921, but that this Certificate of Arrival is stamped "Certificate of Registry issued."

From a consideration of the above information, it would seem to be apparent that ECKHART applied for a Certificate of Registry as the first step toward attaining United States citizenship. It may be noted, however, that there is no record in the Southern District of New York to the effect that he pursued this application beyond the filing of his Declaration of Intention, and it may be further noted that the letter from Philadelphia dated December 8, 1945, the contents of which are set out above, would seem to indicate that he spent very little time in the United States after 1936, although in each instance when he left the country he applied for a re-entry permit.

It might further be noted at this point that there is no practical way in which it can be established that ECKHART left the United States in the month of January, 1938, or at some time subsequent thereto. This is true because after ECKHART received his Certificate of Registry on December 18, 1935, he was at all times subsequent thereto a bona fide legal resident of the United States, although, of course, his alien status remained unchanged. Consequently, although he had originally entered the country illegally, subsequent to 1935 it was possible for him to leave the United States, having first secured a re-entry permit, and thus when he re-entered on his re-entry permit, no tickler was set up on his name by the Immigration Service as would be the case if he had been a non-resident alien entering the United States on a temporary visa. Therefore, the last information that can definitely be established by a routine check of official records is to the effect that he arrived in the United States for the last time aboard the SS Paris at New York City February 24, 1937.

It is noted that the records of the Empire Trust Company, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, indicate that on January 17, 1938, ECKHART requested the bank to hold up his bank statements for an indefinite period. According to bank records, this is the last contact had with ECKHART. It appears highly possible that ECKHART may have left the United States shortly after January 17, 1938, but it is noted that the last re-entry permit issued him was issued October 29, 1936.

Consideration was given to checking the outgoing ship manifests for the Port of New York for the period from January 17, 1938, to the

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end of that month, and several manifests were actually checked with negative results. In this connection, however, it may be stated that there were a great number of ships which sailed from the Port of New York in the latter half of January, 1938, and that even if these were all checked for the name of each outgoing passenger, the only conclusion which could definitely be established would be that ECKHART failed to depart from the Port of New York under his true name during that period. It could not be concluded that he did not leave from some other point of exit in the United States. The names of persons leaving the United States, whether citizens or aliens, are not indexed at the port of departure and are, of course, not indexed at any central office such as Philadelphia.

The Newark Office, by letter dated January 4, 1946, was requested to attempt to identify JOSEPH DeWYCKOFF of Ramsey, New Jersey, and to consider the advisability of interviewing him directly or under a suitable pretext for information concerning the present whereabouts and activities of ECKHART.

Information in the New York case file entitled "EMIL L. LEINDORF, wa, IMPERSONATION; ILLEGAL WEARING OF THE UNIFORM" indicates that LEINDORF died September 6, 1942, at Suffern, New York (report of Special Agent John S. Stewart, New York, February 19, 1942).

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Re: HELEN TENNEY

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Frank J. Nolan on January 7, 1946:

In view of the telephone call received from the Washington Field Office on December 22, 1945, requesting that we identify the person who left Washington, D. C. with HELEN TENNEY, the following investigation was conducted:

ROBERT LANGON, elevator operator at 152 E. 52d Street, New York City, the address where Mrs. MABEL TENNEY, HELEN's mother, resides, suggested that Agent Nolan interview PATRICK BIGGAN, chauffeur for Dr. FRANK ERDURN. Mr. LANGON indicated that the chauffeur was familiar with some of the activities of HELEN TENNEY, in view of the fact that he occasionally drove for the family at the request of the Doctor.

PATRICK BIGGAN, who resides at 242 E. 32d Street, New York City, advised that he had been a chauffeur for Dr. FRANK ERDURN for the past 25 years and indicated that the Doctor is a leading specialist in New York on Tuberculosis. During most of this time the Doctor has been friendly with Mrs. MABEL TENNEY and has been paying her rent for a number of years. BIGGAN indicated that both girls were educated in private schools in New York City. Both attended and graduated from Colgate University.

BIGGAN stated that from observations he had made of the family, HELEN TENNEY is the only member interested in the COMMUNIST PARTY. He first became aware of her interest in the Party during the Spanish Civil War, at which time HELEN was active in the Spanish Loyalist Group. On numerous occasions he drove her to the Spanish Loyalist Headquarters at 245 Fifth Avenue, where she helped collect clothing for Loyalist sympathizers in Spain. Due to his religious beliefs BIGGAN would have nothing to do with HELEN TENNEY and, consequently, she did not ask him to drive her on many occasions. He did recall that about the time of the Spanish Revolution an English woman apparently commuted on the Queen Mary and when the boat docked in New York she would contact HELEN at her apartment and they would both leave. These visits were of a frequent nature. However, the reason for them was not known to BIGGAN. He did state, however, that the woman was not known to any other member of HELEN's family.

BIGGAN stated that HELEN never had many visitors in her apartment and whenever a person called she always went out with them. Mr. BIGGAN stated that on the day after Christmas HELEN left for Washington and he drove her to the station to make the 3:30 train. On the way they picked up a young woman at the Hotel Berkeley who was carrying a small handbag, airplane type.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-14603

On the belief that this woman is the unidentified companion who was observed leaving Washington with HELEN TENNEY on December 22nd, investigation was conducted at the Hotel Berkeley, in an attempt to determine her identity. There were no reservations made on any pertinent day during the stay in New York and it was impossible to check all of the "Ks" in the hotel's files. (It is noted that the initials "JVK" were noted on this individual's handbag by the Agents from Washington.)

Mr. RIGGAN stated that he would be willing to advise this office in the future should HELEN TENNEY come to New York and to do anything he could to furnish us with her activities while here. He did advise that during the past two years HELEN has not made more than an average of three trips a year to New York. He stated she has an automobile in Washington which belongs to her mother and that it is a Plymouth Sedan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NY 65-14603

Re: CHARLES KRAMER, was
Charles Krivitsky, Charlie Kramer

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Lawrence W. Spillane.

Information was received from the Washington Field Division indicating that on December 13, 1945, CHARLES KRAMER visited one ARTHUR WHITE in Room 443 of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. It was ascertained that WHITE upon registration at this hotel gave his address as 341 Ninth Avenue, New York City.

An inquiry conducted at 341 Ninth Avenue, New York City revealed that the building at this address is a Federal building containing offices of the Treasury Department, U. S. Customs, Department of Labor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Post Office. The superintendent of this building was interviewed under pretext and he advised that the only ARTHUR WHITE at 341 Ninth Avenue to his knowledge is ARTHUR WHITE, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Contracts Division of the Department of Labor.

An examination of the files of the New York Field Division revealed that ARTHUR J. WHITE, the Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor was a complainant on two instances, the contents of which do not appear to be of value to this investigation.

The New York telephone directory was examined for ARTHUR J. WHITE in the five boroughs of New York City and the appropriate local boards of the Selective Service System were contacted telephonically but no information was obtained from this inquiry which would further identify WHITE.

An examination of the past issues of the New York Times at the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, revealed that on August 18, 1940, an article appeared in this paper indicating that ARTHUR J. WHITE who had been the Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division for New Jersey and Delaware has been named the Acting Director of Region 2 in New York. It was further noted that on September 11, 1940, an article in the New York Times revealed that ARTHUR J. WHITE of Redbank, New Jersey was appointed as Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the New York Region encompassing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

In view of the above information, it is possible that the ARTHUR WHITE who was visited by CHARLES KRAMER is identical with the ARTHUR J. WHITE, Regional Director, Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HARRY S. MAGDOFF, wa
Henry Magdoff

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Lawrence W. Spillane.

Information was received from the Washington Field Division indicating that BEATRICE and HARRY MAGDOFF sent the following telegram on December 9, 1945, to Mr. S. NIGER, Park Central Hotel, New York City:

"Sorry not to be with you to participate in the La Mede Foundation Evening that marks such noteworthy achievement."

The records of the Park Central Hotel, 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, were examined for a record of S. NIGER or the LA MEDE FOUNDATION and subsequently these records were also examined for information regarding SAMUEL CHARNEY or SAMUEL SZARNI with negative results.

(S)u
[Redacted] Confidential Informant [Redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Special Agent Edward F. Hummer that [Redacted] b2 b7D

(S)u
The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia was examined at the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, which reflected that SAMUEL NIGER, also known as SAMUEL CHARNEY, is a literary critic, historian and cultural worker. He was born in Dukor, Russia in 1883 and was educated at Yeshiva in Berezin, Yeshiva in Minsk, University of Berlin and the University of Bern. These records further indicated that NIGER migrated to the United States in October, 1919, and he has been affiliated with the "Forward" and "Tog" (Day). It was further indicated that NIGER is a lecturer at the Jewish Teachers Seminary, and the Teachers Classes of the Workmen's Circle; that he is president of the Sholom Alechem Folk Institute and edited its "Kinder" journal. These records further reveal that NIGER is the head of the Yiddish Scientific Institute and he is regarded as the dean of Yiddish literary criticism. It is noted that there is a photograph of NIGER in the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia.

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An inquiry was conducted at 126 Seeley Street, Brooklyn, in an effort to locate the whereabouts of NIGER with negative results.

The records of Local Board 186, Brooklyn, New York, were examined for a record of NIGER including the other names which he has used with negative results.

An examination of the New York telephone directory revealed that one SAMUEL CHARNEY resides at 176 Seeley Street, Brooklyn, New York. The records of Local Board 186, Brooklyn, reveal that SAMUEL CHARNEY registered under the Selective Training and Service Act on April 26, 1942, at which time he resided at 176 Seeley Street, Brooklyn, New York. These records reflected that CHARNEY was born on June 16, 1883, in Minsk, Russia. The person who would always know his whereabouts was listed as BESSIE CHARNEY of 176 Seeley Street, Brooklyn, New York, and his employment was listed as the Day Publishing Company, 183 East Broadway, New York City. A description of CHARNEY as obtained from his Selective Service record is as follows:

Height:	5' 4"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Brown
Complexion:	Ruddy

The files of the New York Field Division reveal that SAMUEL NIGER is on the editorial board of ZUKUNFT ("The Future") which is an outstanding monthly publication with a strong Socialist flavor. This publication is published by ZIKO (Central Yiddish Cultural organization) and the contributors to ZUKUNFT are outstanding Yiddish writers of the present day.

In view of the above information, it is possible that S. NIGER who received a telegram from BEATRICE and HARRY MAGDOFF is identical with SAMUEL CHARNEY.

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NY 65-14603

Re: IRVING KAPLAN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Lawrence W. Spillane.

Information was received from the Washington Field Division indicating that DOROTHY KAPLAN, wife of IRVING KAPLAN, contacted one EDITH at ACademy 2-6910 on December 9, 1945. (u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] revealed that the subscriber to telephone number ACademy 2-6910 is EDITH VANDERWOUDE, 43 West 93rd Street, New York City. b2 b7D

An inquiry conducted at 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, revealed that NEEDLEMAN, VANDERWOUDE and KAPLAN live in Apartment 31 at this address.

The records of Local Board 28, 250 West 90th Street, New York City revealed that ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, was born on November 4, 1902, in Kamenst-Podolsk, Russia. This file further reflected that NEEDLEMAN is self employed as an attorney at 2 Lafayette Street, New York City, and is married to EDITH V. NEEDLEMAN. He attended Cornell University and St. John's Law School. It was further indicated that he is a citizen of the United States, that he was married in Danbury, Connecticut on November 10, 1934, and has one child. A description of NEEDLEMAN obtained from the file at Local Board 28 is as follows:

Height:	5' 2"
Weight:	145 lbs.
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Dark
Scars & Marks:	Paralyzed left leg--wears brace.

The files of the New York Field Division reflect the following information regarding ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN.

NEEDLEMAN, an attorney of New York City, is, at the present time, the legal representative of the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflected that NEEDLEMAN was admitted to United States citizenship on September 23, 1926 in the Southern District of New York. At that time he resided at 2065 Grand Avenue, Bronx, New York, and the witnesses to his petition were MRS. MATHILDA EHRLICK, 2157 63rd Street, Brooklyn, and BERNARD PERLNUITTER, 527 West 135th Street, New York City. CONFIDENTIAL

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These files further reflected that he arrived in the United States from Rotterdam, Holland, entering at the Port of New York on April 17, 1908, aboard the SS KHERSON. At that time he was destined to JOSEPH NEEDLEMAN, New York City. His mother's name was MOLLY NEEDLEMAN.

At the time of his naturalization the above mentioned witnesses were detained due to business reasons and, as a result, the witnesses to his naturalization were IRVING KAPLAN, Tax Clerk, 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York, and GEORGE LAWTON, a musician at 1801 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The New York files further reflected that NEEDLEMAN was employed as a law clerk with JULIUS SMITH, 225 Broadway, New York City.

It was further indicated that Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that NEEDLEMAN receives payroll checks from the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION at the present time and it was further noted that mail was sent to the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION to the attention of NEEDLEMAN. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised [redacted] b2 b7D

These files further reflect that when SAMPSON MILGROM, a New York Communist, rented an apartment in Detroit, Michigan, he stated in his lease that he previously resided with G NEEDLEMAN, 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, for two years.

It was further indicated that on June 12, 1942, [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, [redacted] b2 b7D

The records of the New York City Board of Education, 166 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn, revealed that EDITH VANDERWOUDE NEEDLEMAN is a freehand drawing teacher presently assigned to the Benjamin Franklin High School in New York City. Her file reflected that she was born on October 13, 1906, in Brooklyn, New York, and her father's name was ASSER JACQUES BENJAMINS who was born in Holland and her mother's name was SHOPHIA VANDERWOUDE, also of Holland. Her file further reflected that she received a BA Degree from Hunter College in New York City in June, 1928, and she also graduated from the Manual Training High School in 1924.

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[REDACTED] b1
The New York files further ref) that a check of the [toll] (C)
calls reveal that NEEDLEMAN called Ridgefield 821 which is listed to
the Downsbury Manor Convalescent Home, Ridgefield, Connecticut. (X)(u)

It was further indicated that a check of the [toll] calls also
revealed that NEEDLEMAN telephoned IRVING KAPLAN, an employee of the War
Production Board who was a resident at 3354 Martha Custis Drive,
Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Virginia. (X)(u)

In view of the above information, it is believed that [DOROTHY]
KAPLAN spoke to EDITH VANDERWOUDE NEEDLEMAN at Academy 2-6910 on
December 9, 1945. (X)(u)

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NY 65-14603

Re: JOSEPH B. GREGG~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Francis J. Gallant.

On January 10, 1946 at approximately twelve o'clock midnight, a physical surveillance was instituted at Pennsylvania Station, 34th Street and Seventh as GREGG left the Washington train. He was followed to the Hotel New Yorker, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, and to several smaller hotels in the Times Square section of New York City, where he was believed to be in search of a room for the night. He eventually obtained a room at the Mayfair Hotel, 240 West 49th Street. Surveillance was discontinued at 1:30 A. M., January 11, 1946, and again taken up at 7:45 A. M. that morning.

GREGG was observed leaving the Mayfair Hotel at 9:50 A. M., and followed to 20 East 53 Street, which is the building wherein the offices of Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN are located. GREGG entered this building at about 10:45 A. M., and was not observed leaving until 8:20 P. M. Upon leaving he was accompanied by Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN and an unidentified man. He left the latter two men and waled to Madison Avenue, downtown, retraced his steps to 55th Street, where he turned left and proceeded to Fifth Avenue, and walked downtown. During this time he appeared to be attempting to shake the surveillance and, for this reason, it was discontinued.

The Washington Field Division advised the following day that it had been determined through a confidential source that GREGG was at his home in Washington, D. C.

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NY 65-14603

Re: Lieutenant-Colonel DUNCAN C. LEE

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The indices of the New York Field Office were checked by Special Agent Lewis G. Davis for information concerning subject Lieutenant Colonel Duncan C. Lee and the following information was obtained from this source:

On October 10, 1940 the New Haven Field Division advised the New York Office that a Mrs. B. C. MANGLE, of 23 Livingston Street, New Haven, Connecticut, informed that office that she wished to report one Attorney and Mrs. DUNCAN LEE as decidedly Communistic in their beliefs and activities. She stated she became very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. LEE at the time they resided in the same apartment house in New Haven, at which time LEE was attending Yale Law School. Mrs. LEE's maiden name was ISSEL SCOTT, and was reported as decidedly Communistic. It was reported that she teaches Communism whenever possible and lectures very frequently before meetings and civic organizations and that all her lectures were decided on the "Red" side.

This informant advised that she was in the home of Mr. and Mrs. LEE and noted an entire portion of their library devoted to Communistic writings. When she questioned Mrs. LEE about the writings she was advised that Mrs. LEE had always been Socialistic and that she could not see much difference between Socialism and Communism.

At the time this information was given Attorney DUNCAN LEE was employed by the firm of DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBARD at 2 Wall Street, New York City and Mrs. LEE and the subject were residing in New York City.

One DUNCAN LEE appears as a member of the Board of Directors of the RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, on a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Short Bibliographical Sketches of the Members of the Board of Directors of RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC." This bibliography of DUNCAN LEE states that he is a "lawyer, B.A., Yale; B. A. Oxford; Rhodes Scholar from Virginia, 1935-1938; Sterling Fellow in Yale Law School, 1938-1939; associated since 1939 with DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBARD, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York".

In a copy of "We Give Aid and Comfort", a report of the "Front Line Fighters Fund" of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC., a letterhead of RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF dated November 8th, 1941, appears. One DUNCAN LEE is listed thereon as a member of the Board of Directors of the RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF.

On February 20, 1942 DUNCAN LEE made an unknown subject complaint to this office concerning an individual who was allegedly observing ship movements on the East River in New York City. LEE advised he was referring this information to us, which had been furnished to him by a Mrs. JONES.

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- P E N D I N G -

NY 65-14603

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York:

This matter is receiving continuous and exhaustive and investigative attention and leads are being set out by teletype and letter for immediate coverage by auxiliary field offices.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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KOMOV: ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV,
WAS: AL, PAUL: EDWARD J. FITZGERALD;
HAROLD GLASSER: BELA GOLD, WA

CHARACTER: ESPIONAGE - R

S. A.: HAROLD V. KENNEDY

DATE: JANUARY 17, 1946

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 19, 1945

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

ALBERT EUGENE KAHN;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by *SP 676 SP*
Declassify on: OADR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP 676 SP*
REASON: 1.1, 1-2.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 3-5-91

Connection with Case

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, an informant in the case involving N. Gregory Silvermaster, stated in January of 1942 she was taken by Jacob Golos, a Soviet espionage agent, to the home of Albert Eugene Kahn on East Ninth Street, New York City. She had previously heard of Kahn and had learned that he was a dues-paying member of the Communist Political Association. On several occasions she collected his dues from him, although he was working for the Jewish Political Bureau of the Party in New York. Further, she advised that Kahn began to supply Golos personally with copies of "The Hour", of which he was editor, and miscellaneous information taken from the files of the Anti-Defamation League. Golos did not consider that the material supplied by Kahn was particularly valuable.

As a result of this information from Bentley, a technical surveillance was placed on Albert Eugene Kahn. As a result of this coverage a conversation was reported on December 14, 1943 between Kahn and an individual only identified as "George". Kahn, at this time, alleged that he had a copy of a suppressed war story to the effect that the FBI in 1942 or 1943 had documentary proof that Father Charles E. Coughlin was a Nazi agent, this based on the fact that Aleksy Pelypenko, an Ukrainian Nazi agent, helped to break up a spy ring headed by Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and others. Kahn continued by stating that the FBI is supposed to have placed Pelypenko in the spy ring but did not believe Pelypenko's story. However, he was later used as a witness. Pelypenko furnished an affidavit of his dealings with Father Coughlin to the FBI, according to Kahn, a copy of which he states he now has in his possession and will furnish to "George". Kahn suggested the facts be consolidated into a sensational story by "George", which story he, Kahn, will sign and will be published by "George". Kahn further related that he was present at the copying of this affidavit. It is described as very dramatic and one which could be used in toto in the article suggested above. Kahn cautioned "George" that care would have to be taken and names omitted in this story and it would be worthwhile to consult a lawyer to prevent future libel proceedings.

Background:

RECORDED

INDEXED

165-56402-484

It is possible from the Bureau files to dissect *SP 676 SP* cooperation in detail.

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[REDACTED]

At that time, he reported various contacts with individuals prominent in Ukrainian minority groups, but made no reference to German groups or Father Coughlin. [REDACTED] X

he proceeded to Detroit, Michigan, on his own, the following day. He was subsequently interviewed on August 1, after he had contacted Fritz Streuer at the suggestion of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, then leader of the German-American Bund. He also contacted a Mr. Heil, an attorney and ex-German Consul at Detroit, Michigan, who he describes as having assumed the confidential work of the German Consul at Detroit, Michigan, even though the Consulate was no longer in existence. He later met Reverend Fritz Linkhoff, who was affiliated with the German-American Bund. He alleges that both Heil and Linkhoff suggested to him that he visit Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan. This, he states, he did and through the assistance of an interpreter, Father Huber (phonetic), he had some conversation with Father Coughlin. He advised that Father Coughlin and he discussed general information and the former appeared interested in gathering material against England, Poland and especially the Jews. No other details were ever furnished to the Bureau by Pelypenko concerning his contacts with Father Coughlin or any other information he might have secured from other sources involving Father Coughlin. [REDACTED] b2

X(u)

In early 1942 Pelypenko was taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for being illegally in the United States, his visitor's visa having expired. He was released by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on August 22, 1942, after having testified in the government's case against Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and others at Hartford, Connecticut, for violation of the espionage statute. It is true that the Bureau was not impressed by the evidence which Pelypenko gave at the trial of Vonsiatsky. He was only used as a witness upon the insistence of the Departmental Attorney handling this case.

Subsequent to Pelypenko's release by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 8, 1942, Paul Richman, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League, Arnold Forster, New York representative of the Anti-Defamation League, and a Mr. Bisgyer, also associated with the Anti-Defamation League, called at the Bureau and were interviewed. Forster advised that he had obtained from Pelypenko a sworn statement dealing with subversive activity, a copy of which he supplied to a Bureau representative at that time. Forster stated that he was turning this affidavit, dated September 29, 1942, over to the Bureau since it concerned matters not within the jurisdiction of the Anti-Defamation League. In its first several paragraphs was a rambling account of Pelypenko's contacts with various Germans in Chicago, Illinois and Detroit, Michigan. The first mention of Father Coughlin is an alleged statement by Dr. Otto Willumeit of the German-American Bund, Chicago, Illinois, to the effect that while in Detroit Pelypenko should contact Father Coughlin. He then relates the original contacts with the former German Consul Heil and Reverend Linkhoff, who also suggested that he contact Father Coughlin. The address of Father Coughlin in Royal Oak, Michigan, was allegedly given to Pelypenko by Linkhoff, who stated that he would in the meanwhile contact Father Coughlin telephonically and advise that Pelypenko was on

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his way to visit him. He does not give the exact date of this visit, but it appears to have occurred about the latter part of July, 1941.

Upon arrival at Father Coughlin's home, he was ushered in; within a few minutes Father Coughlin appeared, stating that Linkhoff had called previously. They conferred through an interpreter, a Father Schwarz, who spoke German. Pelypenko alleges that he gave the background of his contact with him as having previously talked to Willumeit and was asked to dinner by Father Coughlin. Five persons were present, including Pelypenko and Father Coughlin. After dinner, Father Coughlin and Pelypenko left the former's residence and proceeded a short distance where they picked up a Polish woman to act as an interpreter. Pelypenko, in conversation, related his life under the Communist regime in Russia and Father Coughlin countered that he could use material concerning Jews and Communists which he might have in his possession. Father Coughlin allegedly suggested another contact where a thoroughly trustworthy interpreter could be present. They agreed to meet at Father Coughlin's home on July 28, 1941. At the appointed time Pelypenko went to Father Coughlin's home where conversations were assisted by a Father Weber, as interpreter. Father Coughlin stated that he needed anti-Semitic and anti-Communist material very badly and was willing to compensate Pelypenko. He described President Roosevelt as a war monger and a "hireling of the Jews". Father Coughlin also advised Pelypenko that he was in contact and cooperated with all anti-administration groups in the United States and anti-British groups in Canada. He mentioned specifically, according to Pelypenko, that he was friendly with Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, as well as Fritz Streuer, who was active in the German-American Bund in Detroit. Pelypenko then alleges that on, or about the seventh or eighth of August, 1941, he conferred with Von Heyden of the German Embassy, Washington, at which time he related his contact with Father Coughlin. Von Heyden reported stated, "Certainly he is our man. We help him financially and give him material to use." On the basis of this call at the Bureau by Paul Richman and Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League, the New York Office was requested to contact Forster and secure from him the original of the affidavit previously described above and any other copies that might have been prepared thereof. It was also suggested that full details of the securing of this affidavit be supplied.

Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League was interviewed in New York City on October 26, 1942, at which time he supplied to the interviewing agent one original English copy and one photostat English copy of the affidavit of Pelypenko, dated September 29, 1942. In addition one Ukrainian and one photostat Ukrainian copy of the same affidavit was secured. Forster contended that there was one remaining copy which he had supplied to his superior, who he did not name, which would be obtained and made available to the Bureau at a later time. Arrangements for the execution of this affidavit were made by W. J. Stepankowski, an informant for the Anti-Defamation League, who was well known to the Bureau as unreliable. He has also worked as an informer for "The Hour", published by Kahn, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City. Stepankowski related to Forster that Pelypenko had in his possession information of an anti-Semitic nature relative to Father Coughlin. Forster, himself, met Pelypenko in company with Stepankowski at Pelypenko's hotel on the first occasion.

//

A subsequent meeting of the same individuals was held in a restaurant and finally Pelypenko came to the office of the Anti-Defamation League, where he executed the affidavit referred to above. During all of these negotiations, the only names that appear of those present are Forster, Stepankowski and Pelypenko. In conclusion, Forster stated that Pelypenko was paid \$300.00 for execution of this affidavit.

Pelypenko was interviewed on October 27, 1942 with reference to this affidavit. He related that he had been in contact with Stepankowski, who in turn brought him in contact with Forster. He promised to assist his son, Igor Pelypenko, to continue his education at New York University. He received \$300.00 for execution of the affidavit, \$100.00 of which was kicked back to Stepankowski.

Pelypenko received an Ukrainian copy, as well as an English copy of this affidavit. The Ukrainian copy was secured voluntarily from him by the interviewing agent. The English copy had been delivered to one Greenberger, a literary agent, in an attempt by Pelypenko to further merchandise the material which he had already sold on one occasion. According to Pelypenko, at the time this statement was signed by him, Forster, Stepankowski, a notary public and another individual from the anti-Defamation League were present. Pelypenko gave the very flimsy excuse that he had not supplied this information to the Bureau previously because he was an Ukrainian Catholic Priest and felt morally and ecclesiastically obligated not to disclose any derogatory information pertaining to another Catholic Priest. His feelings along this line continued in that channel until the time that he states the Catholic Church of the United States gave him a "dirty deal."

Stepankowski was interviewed on October 28, 1942 to determine the part which he played in the securing of the affidavit from Pelypenko. Stepankowski corroborated Pelypenko's story concerning the affidavit stating that he had no copies thereof. He denied receiving a kick-back of \$100.00 for his services in the matter.

On January 29, 1943 the New York Office advised that Forster has been contacted repeatedly to secure the additional copy of the affidavit which he had supplied to his superior. Forster maintained that he had been unable to contact this individual. Forster also reported in the interim that he had learned Pelypenko tried to sell a copy of his affidavit to "PM" newspaper, New York City. "PM" refused to pay any money for the information. However, Forster pointed out that Pelypenko left the affidavit with "PM" newspaper for an hour or so for their review, and he is quite certain that photostats were made of the affidavit. It was not until February 24, 1943 that Forster produced the remaining copy of Pelypenko's affidavit for the New York Office. The remaining English copy of the affidavit was secured from Pelypenko on November 10, 1942. This is the copy which originally was given to the literary agent, Greenberger. This supposedly accounts for all copies of the affidavit.

X

12

As you will recall, Pelypenko was interned as an alien enemy from July 13, 1943 to December 12, 1944, when he was released under a parole agreement to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, following the bringing of habeas corpus proceedings. X

Observations

At the outset it is quite obvious that the affidavit executed by Pelypenko concerning Father Coughlin in no way submits evidence of a probative value on which Father Coughlin could be described as a Nazi agent. He has been thoroughly discredited as a disreputable merchant of information. Secondary, it should be observed that the information contained in the affidavit was never presented to the Bureau in the details set forth in the affidavit, and was prepared for the purpose of securing money from the anti-Defamation League by Pelypenko's own statement.

7 It is not quite clear how Kahn possesses a copy of this affidavit, assuming that Arnold Forster of the anti-Defamation League and Pelypenko are telling the truth. A superior of Arnold Forster in the anti-Defamation League had a copy in his possession from September 29, 1942, on the date of its execution, until February 23, 1943. In reporting to the New York Office that Pelypenko had supplied a copy, date not given, for "PM" newspaper for perusal, Forster has an excellent explanation of additional leakages of this nature. It is possible that Kahn received this affidavit from either the Anti-Defamation League or the "PM" newspaper. X (u)

"George", with whom Kahn discussed this affidavit, in all probability is "George" Seldes, editor and publisher of the sensational sheet entitled "In Fact". Seldes, himself, a close associate of the Communist Party line, engages in the same sensationalism as Kahn has in his literary efforts. X (u)

Action

No action is being predicated on the basis of the above information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1946

TELETYPE CONFIDENTIAL

APPROVED
AND
SENT
DATE

815/83

Classified by 5100/83
Declassify on: OADR
DECLASSIFIED BY 24/88

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington

~~TOP SECRET~~

no action
1/20/46

WASH 15 WASH FIELD 3 FROM NEW YORK 30 7-28 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

①

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL. EXPIONAGE-R. ON INTERVIEW TODAY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT GREGORY WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING HER KNOWLEDGE OF FRANK COE WHO ACCORDING TO WFO REPORTS HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE SILVERMASTERS. GREGORY STATED THAT DURING THE TIME HER STATEMENT WAS BEING TAKEN SHE INADVERTENTLY NEGLECTED TO INFORM THAT FRANK COE WAS ALSO ONE OF THE MINOR INDIVIDUALS WHO WAS SUPPLYING INFORMATION TO THE SILVERMASTERS AND, OF COURSE IN TURN TO HER. COE WAS IN LATIN AMERICA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO MONTHS JUST BEFORE GREGORY CEASED HER ACTIVITIES WITH THE SILVERMASTERS IN DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO HER, COE WOULD REPORT TO THE SILVERMASTERS IN WASHINGTON BY LETTER AND THE SILVERMASTERS IN TURN WOULD REPORT THIS INFORMATION TO HER. IT WAS THE INFORMANT-S OPINION THAT COE ALSO SENT INFORMATION TO HARRY WHITE AND ALSO GAVE HARRY WHITE INFORMATION WHILE HE, COE, WAS IN THE U. S., WHICH EVENTUALLY FOUND ITS WAY TO THE SILVERMASTERS. INFORMANT UNABLE TO CHARACTERIZE NATURE OF INFORMATION COE SUPPLIED AND STATED THAT HE WAS A VERY MINOR FIGURE IN THIS SETUP. MAURICE HALPERY DURING HIS STAY IN NY LAST WEEK WAS OBSERVED COMING AND GOING FROM THE EMBASSY HOTEL.

CONFIDENTIAL

58 FEB 23 1946

ec. b. m. white

7

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A CHECK AT THE HOTEL REVEALS THERE IS NO RECORD OF HALPERIN HAVING BEEN REGISTERED AS A GUEST ALTHOUGH IT APPEARED OBVIOUS FROM THE SURVEILLANCE THAT HE RESIDED THERE. HOWEVER, THERE IS A REGISTRATION FOR THE IDENTICAL PERIOD FOR THE NAME PETER H. ODEGARDE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C. THE MANAGEMENT ADVISES PETER H. ODEGARDE SIMILAR IN DESCRIPTION TO MAURICE HALPERIN AND IT APPEARS POSSIBLE THAT HALPERIN MAY HAVE REGISTERED UNDER THIS NAME. [CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED CEDRIC BELFRAGE CALLED LAW FIRM OF DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON AND LUMBARD, NYC, AND MADE APPOINTMENT WITH TRUDA RIENT.] PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE REVEALED BELFRAGE SPENT WHAT APPEARED TO BE A SOCIAL EVENING ON JANUARY TWENTYNINTH WITH GERTRUDE RIENT, WAS TRUDA RIENT AND GERTRUDE LANGADAREN. CASE FILE THIS OFFICE ENTITLED ALEXANDRE SEMENOVICH FOMINE, WAS, IS-R, BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SIX NINE EIGHT FOUR SIX REVEALS RIENT EMPLOYED BY BRITISH SECURITY COORDINATOR NYC NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AND FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, NINETEEN FORTY AND FORTYONE. SHE IS SUSPECTED OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE OGPU.

CONROY

WA ACK AE HOLD PLS

WFO ACK AND DISC PLS

WA NY R 15 WA

WFO NY R 3 WFO

Summary memo prepared JAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALCOHOL

65-56402-486

February 19, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

3042 PWT/JS 2/2/88

5/25/83

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Classified by

Sp5129

Declassify on: OADR

Lot

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage activities, it has been determined that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, who resides at 55 Spruce Street, Newark, New Jersey, telephone Market 2-8095, and whose office is at 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, telephone Market 3-5146, is in regular contact with a reported Soviet agent under investigation by this Bureau and is also in contact with various known members of the Communist Party.

(u)

[REDACTED]

(c)

Respectfully,

b1

John Edgar Hoover
Director

class
9/31/83

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

LW:FVB

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME 10:15am

DATE 2-19-46

BY [signature]

58 FEB 27 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : J. C. STRICKLAND
SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 18, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

3:00 PM
3042 PWT/JS 2/2/88
Classified by SP 6
Declassify on: OADR
3125183

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SAC McKee, Newark, called and furnished the following information with regard to his request for a technical surveillance in covering the activities of Harry Dexter White: (u)

Mr. McKee stated that White is presently in Newark visiting Dr. Abraham Wolfson. White, according to information obtained by the New York Office, arrived in Newark around February 15, 1946, and will remain in Newark as a guest of Dr. Wolfson until February 22, at which time White and Wolfson are supposed to go to Washington, D. C. Dr. Wolfson is the subject of a closed Security Matter (C) investigation conducted by the Newark Office and is a known member of the Communist Party. He has offices at 31 Lincoln Park, Newark. At the request of the New York Office, which is origin, a surveillance is being maintained by the Newark Office on White and will be continued as long as White continues in the Newark area. (u)

In order to facilitate this surveillance and to secure full coverage of White's activities, Mr. McKee requested that

Security is assured. (u)

I advised Mr. McKee this matter would be taken up and he would be advised.

CONFIDENTIAL

JCS:EOD

memo to Director
2-18-46
LW:ft
memo to A
2-19-46
LW:ft

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-56402-486

31 FEB 1946

EX-68

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

813183 b1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

SERIAL SKIPPED

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65- 56402-487

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • 3 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
LN:FVB

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al 52660
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: February 18, 1946

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dr. Abraham Wolfson, a member of the Communist Party, who is a dentist in Newark, New Jersey, is a regular contact of Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. White has visited Wolfson in Newark during the course of this investigation. White arrived in Newark most recently on February 15, 1946, and will remain there as a guest of Dr. Wolfson until February 22, 1946, at which time White and Wolfson are expected to go to Washington, D. C. (A)(u)

[REDACTED] under the circumstances appears to be very desirable in connection with this investigation. (A)(u) b1

ACTION

Attached for your approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General [REDACTED] (A) b1

Attachment

Classified by 525 R/S
Declassify on: OADR IN 51

165-56402-488

MAR 4 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

2

Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

December 26, 1945

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, ET AL
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

With reference to the investigation of CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE, Confidential Informant GREGORY has advised that although she never met BELFRAGE, she learned through GOLOS that BELFRAGE met him (GOLOS) at various times and turned over information. He supplied GOLOS with information regarding the British policy in the Middle East and Russia, as well as information regarding Scotland Yard training of espionage agents. Later BROWDER stated that BELFRAGE was out of the racket. BELFRAGE is presumably a British subject and was formerly connected with British Intelligence. He apparently was not a Communist Party member. He was known to the Russians as "BENJAMIN". He recently re-entered the United States through Canada and at that time described his occupation as a writer. His wife, MOLLIE BELFRAGE, is also a writer.

BELFRAGE is presently residing with his wife at Finney Farm, Croton-on-Hudson. This is a rural area approximately fifty miles from New York City. The physical setup of this area is such that it is felt that a physical surveillance would be difficult to institute and due to the conditions, its productivity would not warrant such a procedure.

A mail cover is currently being maintained on BELFRAGE, and a technical surveillance is presently in operation. *AW*

In view of the foregoing, no physical surveillance of BELFRAGE is contemplated at the present time and his activities will be covered as set forth above.

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
S. A. C.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-143

DECLASSIFIED BY *4913 AP/2012*
ON *4/22/78*

WJR:DMC/IV
65-14603 *Ed inf*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Classified by 5/05/83
Declassify on: OADR
DECLASSIFIED ON 2/2/88*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WLF



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 23, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

52659

With reference to our conference on Friday, February 22, 1946, I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum setting forth information concerning the individuals presently employed by the United States Government, who are connected with the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/25/88 BY SP5 RJA
2/1/88 3042 PWT/LS

5-28-58
Original, copy &
attachment reformed
by AG. See 61-3499-294
and enclosure.
EMG

JCS:ELB

RECORDED

X-62

65-56402-490

sh ju

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

MAILED D. O.
3-20-46
2/23/46
15-10-46

50 MAR 31 1946

W. C. Sullivan